

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

"MEILINK"
SAFES.
Protect your valuables.
We stock these safes
in Six sizes.
Price from \$35 to \$165.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
4, Des Vaux Road Central.
HONGKONG.

No. 18,538. 號五十三百五千八第 日七十二月八年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1917. 五拜禮 號二十月十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Bags 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

BRITISH
PILSENER
BEER

ALLSOPP'S
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS,
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.
JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DUMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 11" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.
INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[533]

A LING & CO.
19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1215. [535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

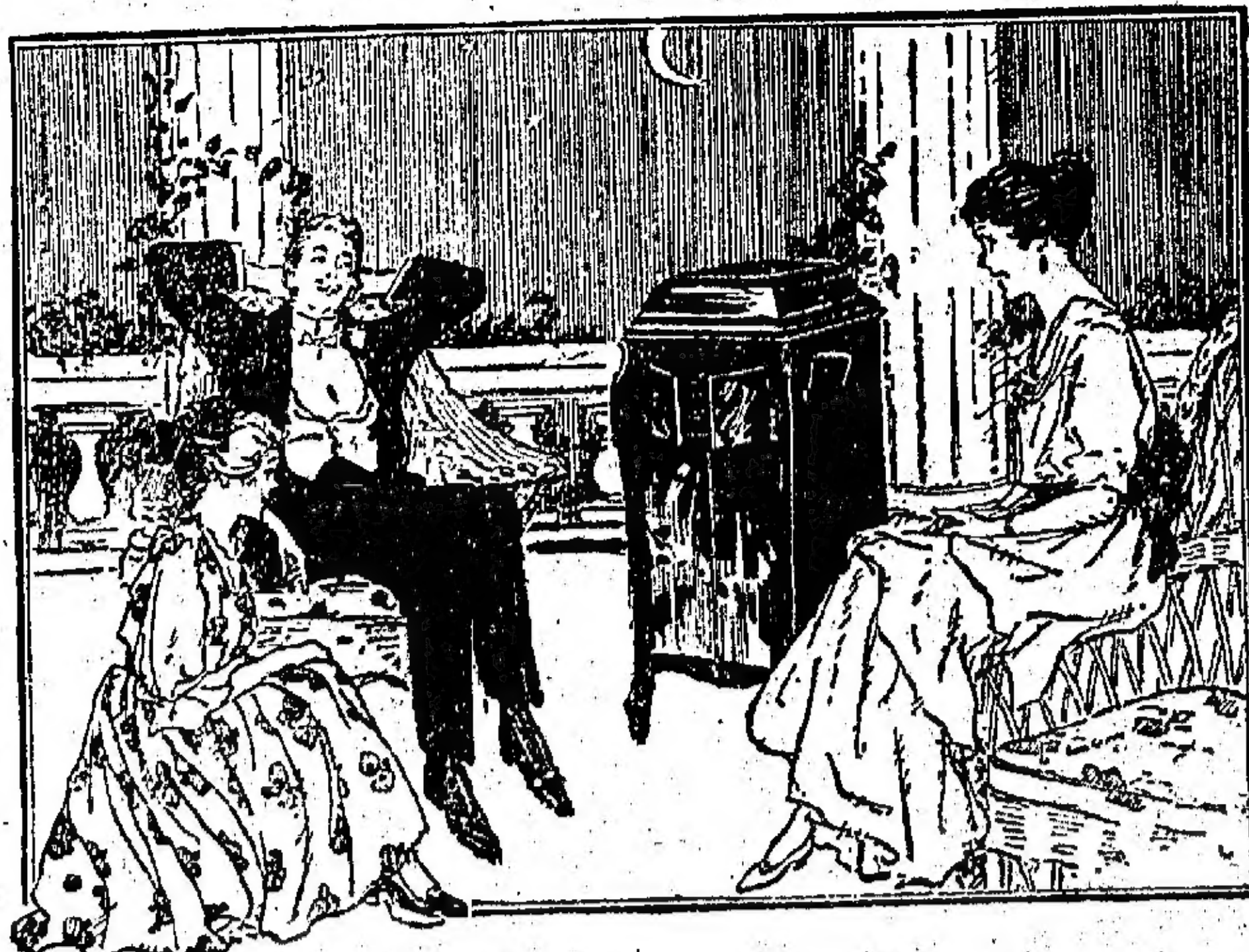
TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.	"
1.00	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.00	"	"
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"
6.00	"	"
7.		

VICTROLA

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.



A Living source of pleasure for everybody every day.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[38-5]

The "nip" in the air at night causes one to feel the necessity of warmer

PYJAMAS

We have just received a large stock of Ceylonette Sleeping Suits suitable for present wear, which we are offering at special prices on account of high exchange.

\$4.75 per suit, 3 suits for \$12.00

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9.15.

FREDERIC SHIPMAN'S

FANTASTICS

NO. 2 PROGRAMME.

BERT WILES and ELSIE BLACK—"THE MUSICAL BUFFOONS."
 NELLIE BLACK and FERN FRENCH—in two duets—"WHERE MY CARAVAN HAS RESTED" and "THE ROYAL."
 RAY TRAYNOR—in "THE THREE TREES" and "OVER THERE."
 IRY ALDOUS and FRED KEELEY—in "THE CONVERSATION DANCE."
 HILDA FELSTEAD—in "THE PAILSON AND THE BEAR," "ANGELA GREEN," "OLD SOLDIER'S STORY" and "COUNTRY TALES."

INTERVAL.

NELLIE BLACK—in Violin Solos—"LOVE SONG" (KREISLER), "VIOLIN IMITATIONS" and "ROMANCE" (DANCIA).
 BILLIE SEATON—

"THE GINGER GIRL"

in "OUT OF A CITY OF SIX MILLION PEOPLE," "GIRLS, IF YOU EVER GET MARRIED," "SUZANNE," "SIX TIMES SIX" and "THE CAT CAME BACK."
 LEONARD NELSON—in "GIVE ME YOUR KIND APPLAUSE," "MR. BOOZE" and "SUMMER SUIT."
 IRY ALDOUS—in "THE KANGAROO HOP."
 REDHEAD WILSON and FRED KEELEY—in "THE CHINESE LAUNDRI."

TICKETS \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S.

MATINEE

SATURDAY, AT 4.30.

CHILDREN HALF-PRICE.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET SPEECH.

THE COLONY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR.

"NO CHITS" BILL PASSED.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S BAG-OF CHITS.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
 H.E. THE GOVERNOR, SIR
 FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
 AND HON. GENERAL MAJOR-GENERAL F.
 YERGEN (General Officer Commanding
 the Hongkong Garrison).

HON. MR. CHAMBERLAIN, C.M.G.
 (Colonial Secretary).
 HON. MR. J. M. KEMP (Attorney-
 General).

HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial
 Treasurer).

HON. MR. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary
 for Chinese Affairs).

HON. MR. M. C. MESSER (Captain
 Superintendent of Police).

HON. MR. W. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.
 (Director of Public Works).

HON. MR. W. E. YICK, C.M.G.
 HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.,
 HON. MR. LAU CHU TAK,
 HON. MR. C. E. SHAW,
 HON. MR. S. H. DODWELL,
 MR. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of
 Council).

The Colonial Secretary, by command
 of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table
 Financial Minutes Nos. 82 to 84, and
 moved that they be referred to the
 Financial Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and
 this was agreed to.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command
 of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table
 reports of the proceedings of the Finance
 Committee, No. 11, and moved that it be
 adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and
 this was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command
 of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table
 Sessional Paper 17—an abstract showing
 the differences between the approved esti-
 mates of expenditure for 1917 and the
 estimates of expenditure for 1918; and
 Sessional Paper 18—the financial state-
 ments in connection with the estimates
 for 1918.

THE BUDGET.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first
 reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance
 to apply a sum not exceeding eight
 million, three hundred and sixty-eight
 thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars
 to the Public Service of the year 1918,"
 for the following purposes:—

EXPENDITURE.

Governor's Department \$ 81,081

Colonial Secretary's Department 81,072

Colonial Secretary's Special Ex-
 penditure 650

Secretariat for Chinese Affairs 57,487

Audit Department 38,381

Treasury 67,622

Harbour Master's Department 200,310

Harbour Master's Special Ex-
 penditure 500

Imports and Exports Department 500,022

Imports and Exports Special
 Expenditure 300

Royal Observatory 23,953

Miscellaneous Services 446,700

Judicial and Legal Departments 208,138

Judicial and Legal Special
 Expenditure 180

Police and Prison Departments 1,032,734

Police and Prison Special
 Expenditure 700

Medical Department 276,397

Sanitary Department 398,466

Sanitary Department's Special
 Expenditure 3,000

Botanical and Forestry Depart-
 ment 52,564

Education 376,052

Education's Special Expenditure 4,350

Military Expenditure:—

Defence Corps 97,448

Public Works:—

Public Works Department 471,612

Public Works Department's
 Special Expenditure 280

Public Works, Recurrent 603,700

Public Works, Extraordinary 1,685,800

Post Office 397,354

Kowloon-Canton Railway:—

Working Expenses 392,335

Special Expenditure 76,385

Pensions 334,630

Charitable Services 42,500

Total \$8,363,910

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

H.E. the Governor—Honourable mem-
 bers of the Legislative Council, it gives
 me much pleasure to be able to lay before
 you an even more satisfactory financial
 statement than I did last year. Last
 October I informed you that it was es-
 timated that at the end of the year 1916 the
 balance of assets over liabilities would be
 \$1,000,843; but the actual balance amount-
 ed to \$2,300,785, or a sum of \$1,297,142
 more than was anticipated. The revenue
 receipts up to the 30th June this year
 were \$385,559 in excess of expenditure, and
 it is estimated that the balance of assets
 over liabilities on the 31st December next
 will amount to \$2,867,945. I should, how-
 ever, point out that no payment has yet
 been made to the Commonwealth Govern-
 ment in respect of the erection of build-
 ings for, and the maintenance of, the
 prisoners of war and interned enemy
 subjects who were sent to Australia in
 January last year, and on subsequent
 dates. A statement of the amount due

has been promised and payment may be
 made before the end of the year.

It is estimated that the revenue for
 this year will amount to \$14,257,320, or
 \$1,015,330 more than the original estimate.
 Of this increase a sum of \$502,360 is due
 to the special war rate and will be paid to
 the Imperial Government. The balance
 is largely made up of \$250,000 from the
 Opium Monopoly and \$100,000 from
 Tobacco Duties. It is satisfactory to find
 that the yield from this new source of
 revenue is so much larger than was ex-
 pected.

The expenditure for this year, which
 was originally estimated at \$12,125,018,
 is now expected to exceed that sum by
 \$1,265,152. There have been savings in
 practically all departments and the excess
 is due to the gift of \$2,000,000 made by the
 Colony to the Imperial Government for
 war purposes. A sum of \$51,218 under
 the head "Military Expenditure" is due
 to the arrears of military contribution for
 1916 being paid this year.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE FOR 1918.

The estimated revenue for 1918 is
 \$14,763,560, being \$1,531,330 in excess of the
 approved estimate for 1916, and \$606,240
 in excess of the revised figures for the
 current year. This estimate includes a
 sum of \$1,000,000 from the special war
 rate, and as the revised estimate for the
 year includes a sum of \$502,360 from the
 same source, the estimated revenue for
 next year is almost exactly the same as
 the revised estimate for this year.

As compared with the approved esti-
 mates for this year the principal increases
 (in addition to the sum of \$1,007,000 men-
 tioned) of which explanations will be
 found in the footnotes are as follows:—

Assessed Taxes \$ 21,400

Forfeitures 7,400

Liquor Licences 21,000

Opium Monopoly 250,000

Tobacco Duties 100,000

China Companies Fees 10,000

Fees for use of Government buoys 11,000

Medical Examination of Emi-
 grants 5,000

Public School Fees 12,000

Sunday, Cargo Working Permits 20,000

Survey of Steamships 10,000

Water, Excess supply and Meter-
 rents 5,000

Message Fees 17,500

Postage 10,000

Goods, Through Traffic 7,000

Leased Land (Crown rent exclu-
 sive of New Territories) 5,000

Stone Quarries 6,400

Interest 40,000

Compensation in lieu of rates 8,000

Royalty payable by the Hongkong
 Tramway Co. 7,500

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1918.

The estimates of expenditure for next
 year is \$12,140,476, which is \$254,543 less
 than the estimated expenditure for the
 current year. The various increases and
 decreases in each department and the rea-
 sons therefor are fully set out in the
 Sessional Paper laid before honourable
 members. I would draw attention to the
 footnote in the Sessional Paper regarding
 certain errors in the estimated expendi-
 ture for this year, which have come to
 light when making the calculations of the
 increases and decreases in each depart-
 ment. I would remind you that owing to
 the pressure of work caused by the
 reduced staff of the Secretariat this
 useful abstract was not made last year.
 It is an absolute check on the figures,
 and if it had been made the errors re-
 ferred to would not have occurred. The
 revised figures have been used by me in
 making the comparisons in the first part
 of this statement. There is a small de-
 crease in the department of Governor
 chiefly due to higher exchange and a
 decrease in the votes for Other Charges.
 Small increases are shown in the depart-
 ments of Colonial Secretary and Legisla-
 ture and Secretariat for Chinese Affairs
 due to stipulated increments. An in-
 crease is shown in the Audit Department
 through the grant of Duty Pay amount-
 ing to £60 per annum to the two
 Assistant Auditors, and through the crea-
 tion of a Second Grade clerical post
 with a view to strengthening the depart-
 ment. A small increase is shown in the
 Treasury due to stipulated increments
 and the creation of a temporary clerkship
 to assist in the collection of the special
 war rate.

In the Harbour Master's Department
 provision is made for one 2nd Grade
 Clerkship in place of one 3rd Grade, one
 4th Grade Interpreter and one 6th Grade
 Telephone Clerk, the need for which is
 explained in Appendix III. In the
 Marine Surveyor's Office and under Steam
 Launches the votes for coal and liquid
 fuel have been increased to meet the
 higher cost. Under Lighthouses and
 Lights the introduction of Age Lights at
 Cape Collinson and Blackhead's Hill has
 produced a saving of \$875 under the
 former and an increase of \$125 in the
 latter case.

The work of the Department of Imports
 and Exports has increased to a large
 extent owing to the various war measures
 in force, especially the Importation and
 Exportation Ordinance, and to the im-
 position of a tax on tobacco. For well
 over a year the Superintendent of Im-
 ports and Exports has had the assistance
 of two Cadet Officers who have thus been
 placed for some time in an anomalous
 position. In the ordinary course of
 events these officers would have received
 promotion to a higher grade than that in
 which they now are; one a Cadet Officer

of the 3rd Class would have been acting
 in a 2nd class post and the other a Passed
 Cadet in a post of the 3rd class. I have,
 therefore, as a temporary war measure,
 approved of these two officers being con-
 sidered as so acting and provision con-
 sidered for their salaries on that basis,
 together with travelling and overtime
 allowances, under Miscellaneous Services,
 War Expenditures, Special Expenses of
 the Imports and Exports Department.
 There will be a corresponding saving
 under the posts in which they nominally
 officiate, namely, those of Assistant Post-
 master General and Passed Cadet.

Under Personal Emoluments in the
 Imports and Exports Department the
 principal increases are the addition of
 six temporary 5th Grade Clerkships and
 the creation of a Temporary Staff for the
 compilation of Trade Statistics. A lump
 sum of \$10,000 has been inserted for the
 latter staff as the requirements of the
 department cannot at present be stated
 exactly. Owing to the working of the
 Import and Export Permit System on
 Sundays and Holidays, overtime allow-
 ances to the staff have been increased by
 \$1,316 to \$4,500. The Revenue Officer in
 charge of the searches for opium and
 other contraband goods holds such a
 responsible position that he has been
 promoted to the post of Chief Preventive
 Officer on a higher salary. The number
 of Revenue Officers is correspondingly
 reduced. The vote for Electric Fans and
 Light has been subdivided, \$1,000 being
 transferred to Factory and the vote
 reduced by \$500. This enables a more
 accurate calculation to be made for the
 Defence Contribution.

A large decrease of \$150,000 is made
 under Opium in Other Charges, the sum
 inserted being considered sufficient for
 the supply of raw opium for the year.

Sum of \$2,400 has been added for the
 Rent of Temporary Offices for the staff
 employed on the compilation of Trade
 Statistics. Under Special Expenditure
 in this and other departments employing
 steam launches a sum is inserted for a
 triennial inspection of launch boilers.

In the Royal Observatory a 5th Grade
 Computer has been promoted to 4th Grade
 with allowance for night duty. Under
 Other Charges a sum of \$100 is inserted
 for the maintenance of the installation
 for receiving Time Signals by Wireless
 Telegraphy.

Under Miscellaneous Services, there is
 an increase of \$1,000 in Coal for Offices
 due to increase in cost. Various small
 decreases occur due to higher exchange
 and the sum of £30 formerly given to the
 Department of Chinese in London Uni-
 versity has been transferred to the re-
 cently founded School of Oriental Studies,
 London Institution. The vote for Loan
 on Subsidiary Coins, which stood at
 \$300,000 for the current year, has been
 omitted for 1918 as withdrawals from
 circulation have now ceased. Economies
 have been made in Electric Fans and
 Light and the vote has been reduced by
 \$1,000. The vote of \$2,200 for a New
 Edition of General Orders has been omit-
 ted, as under the pressure of war condi-
 tions it is uncertain when a new edition
 will be produced. The vote for Rent Allow-
 ances has been increased by \$27,000 to
 provide House Allowances to the Senior
 service pending the erection of quarters.
 A reduction of \$7,000 is made in Tele-
 grams, due to the arrangement whereby
 the public are now charged for telegrams
 sent on their behalf. Savings of \$1,000,
 are shown under War Expenditure.

Prisoners of War. While the votes for
 Cable and Postal Censurships have been
 increased for the reasons given in Ap-
 pendix I, Under Imports and Exports
 Department, I have explained the need
 for the vote for Special Expenses of the
 Imports and Exports Department. The
 vote for Special Expenses of the Pass
 Office, Police Department, is intended to
 cover the travelling and overtime allow-
 ances of the Assistant Superintendent of
 Police in charge of his salary being pro-
 vided under an acting appointment.

In the Supreme Court the 2nd Grade
 Assistant Interpreter and the 3rd Grade
 Clerk and Translator having both passed
 their 1st Grade Interpreter's examination
 have been promoted to 1st Grade. A
 reduction of \$2,000 has been made in the
 vote for travelling expenses of watch-
 men and the temporary engagement of
 extra watchmen.

In the Magistracy, a new appointment
 to the office of 1st Police Magistrate pro-
 duces a slight reduction in Personal
 Emoluments.

Under District Officer an increase in
 Personal Emoluments arises from the
 appointment as District Officer of an
 officer on a sterling salary. The votes for
 Transport for both districts have been
 increased by a total sum of \$800, which is
 chiefly due to the increase in cost of
 launch hire.

In the Attorney-General's Office the 2nd
 Grade Clerk has been promoted to 1st
 Grade for the reasons set out in Appendix
 III.

The salary of the Assistant Crown
 Solicitor shows a decrease due to a new
 appointment while the Duty Pay of the
 Official Receiver and Registrar of Trade
 Marks has been reduced from £150 to
 £100, the usual duty pay attached to a
 Class III post.

In the Police Department under Per-
 sonal Emoluments provision is again
 made for only 79 European Constables
 and a saving of \$77,479 is shown. No
 less than 59 members of the Police Force
 have gone to the front, of whom I regret
 to say ten are reported to have been
 killed in action, while two Police Officers
 have been seconded for service under the
 Government of India for the duration of
 the war.

Since I addressed you last year the
 members of the Police Reserve under
 Deputy Superintendent Jenkin have con-
 tinued to perform their duties in an
 exemplary manner. Both the discipline
 and morale of the Force are excellent,
 and I feel that the community is greatly
 indebted to these men for the valuable
 and gratuitous services that they render.

Under Other Charges an increase is
 shown of \$2,000 for the Clothing and
 Accommodations of the Police Reserve,
 the Government having undertaken to supply
 the uniform and equipment of the Chinese
 Section, hitherto borne by voluntary con-
 tributors. The votes for Coal for
 Barracks and Coal and Oil Fuel for
 Launches and Bunkies have been increased
 by \$29,635 due to the higher cost. Grants
 of \$1,500 and \$1,800 are included for the
 Police Reserve Band and for the Rent of
 Police Reserve Headquarters. Decreases
 of \$1,000 each are shown under Ammu-
 nition and Arms, while the vote for Emu-
 lation of Exchange on Indian Police
 Remittances has been reduced by \$6,000.

Since the installation of the Police at
 Castle Peak, the services of eight scouts
 have been dispensed with and the vote
 in aid of the Village Scout Scheme is
 accordingly reduced by \$480. The vote
 Passages and Bunkies in lieu of passages
 has also been reduced by \$1,000. In the
 Fire Brigade the increase in the cost of
 Coal and Oil Fuel has necessitated an
 increase of \$1,410 in Other Charges.

In the Prison Department two ad-
 ditional temporary Indian Warders have
 been appointed to replace European
 Warders who have proceeded on active
 service. Under Other Charges the vote
 for Incidental Expenses has been sub-
 divided and to the vote for Furniture
 are now debited articles made by pri-
 soners for the Gaol. The votes for Cloth-
 ing and Shoes for Staff and Clothing for
 Prisoners have been increased owing to
 the higher cost of materials. A reduction
 of \$800 has, however, been made in
 other votes.

In the Medical Department, it has been
 decided to leave in abeyance for the pre-
 sent the post of Superintendent of the
 Civil Hospital, and one additional
 Medical Officer has therefore been includ-
 ed. It is unlikely, however, that the
 post will be filled in 1918. The salaries
 of all Nurses and Probationers have now
 been transferred from the heading Hos-
 pitals and Asylums and placed under
 Staff. In Other Charges, Staff provision
 is made for the Rent of a new Dispensary
 for the Medical Officer, Kowloon.

Owing to the employment of Japanese
 nurses, the Interpreter formerly employed
 in interpreting for Japanese patients is
 no longer required. One Chinese Ward-
 master has been added to the Lunatic
 Asylum owing to the absence of European
 Wardmasters on active service. A net
 increase of \$8,050 is included in Other
 Charges, Hospitals and Asylum, to meet
 the increased cost of commodities. New
 votes of \$750 and \$1,550 are inserted for
 the Upkeep of the Dental Clinic, and for
 the Ventilation of the Operating Theatre.
 The vote for the Upkeep of the X Ray
 Apparatus has also been increased by
 \$200. An increase of \$150 is inserted for
 the Rent of New Quarters and Dispensary
 for the Medical Officer, New Territories.
 The vote for Coal for the launch of the
 Health Officer of the Port has been in-
 creased by \$1,100 to meet the rise in price.
 Small increases appear in Other Charges
 for Institutes and for the Government
 Laboratory, due to the general rise in the
 cost of commodities.

In the Sanitary Department a new ap-
 pointment to the post of Secretary causes
 a slight reduction in Personal Emolu-
 ments. Half salary is again provided
 for the Assistant Medical Officer of Health
 as the post will not be filled in 1918.
 The establishment of the Sanitary In-
 spectors at a salary of £165 rising to
 £225 by 2½ biennially has now been com-
 pleted by two new appointments. Pro-
 vision for twelve only was made last
 year. Additions made to the Sanitary
 Staff owing to the increase in the duties
 to be performed are shown in Appendix
 III.

Under Other Charges it has been neces-
 sary to raise the amount provided for
 Coal owing to the increase in cost and the
 construction of an additional steam barge.
 The net increase under the head is \$9,985.
 Under Special Expenditure provision
 is made for Special Repairs to the Steam
 Barges.

In the Botanical and Forestry Depart-

FLOODS IN TIENTSIN. A CRUISE IN THE BRITISH EXTENSION.

What is Tientsin actually like during the floods? One has no need to ask those whose houses are surrounded by water, and who are suffering every conceivable kind of inconvenience in consequence of the inundations. But those more fortunate, those who can still walk home with dry feet, or are absent from the Port, and therefore cannot imagine its present conditions, may like a short pen picture of the situation. And it is for their benefit that the writer, who numbers himself among the dry-footed variety, took advantage of a friend's offer to cruise round the British Extension in a sampan yesterday afternoon.

The sampan was awaiting me in the Taku Road, just outside the offices of the Secretary of the B.M.C. A substantial dam has been erected across this entrance to Victoria Gardens, and it is here that many residents embark to reach their houses in the flooded area. Parts of Victoria Gardens, of course, are flooded, but the water is being hemmed in by hastily constructed dykes.

There were several boats of various descriptions in the dingy when I embarked, including a motor-launch, a hull a dozen ordinary flat-bottomed river sampans, and some junk which were clear from the water. A substantial dam has been erected across this entrance to Victoria Gardens, and it is here that many residents embark to reach their houses in the flooded area. Parts of Victoria Gardens, of course, are flooded, but the water is being hemmed in by hastily constructed dykes.

In the early part of the week boats were at a premium, and though the demand exceeds the supply, in every street one is constantly passing or overtaking craft of various kinds. A few logs of timber nailed to an old door form a serviceable raft, which numerous Chinese employ to remove their belongings, and to supply their customers. I saw a milkman on one such raft delivering his milk to his customers. And others were loaded or loading with the household goods of such Chinese families as had decided to seek drier quarters.

At a premium, and though the demand exceeds the supply, in every street one is constantly passing or overtaking craft of various kinds. A few logs of timber nailed to an old door form a serviceable raft, which numerous Chinese employ to remove their belongings, and to supply their customers. I saw a milkman on one such raft delivering his milk to his customers. And others were loaded or loading with the household goods of such Chinese families as had decided to seek drier quarters.

At a premium, and though the demand exceeds the supply, in every street one is constantly passing or overtaking craft of various kinds. A few logs of timber nailed to an old door form a serviceable raft, which numerous Chinese employ to remove their belongings, and to supply their customers. I saw a milkman on one such raft delivering his milk to his customers. And others were loaded or loading with the household goods of such Chinese families as had decided to seek drier quarters.

At a premium, and though the demand exceeds the supply, in every street one is constantly passing or overtaking craft of various kinds. A few logs of timber nailed to an old door form a serviceable raft, which numerous Chinese employ to remove their belongings, and to supply their customers. I saw a milkman on one such raft delivering his milk to his customers. And others were loaded or loading with the household goods of such Chinese families as had decided to seek drier quarters.

At a premium, and though the demand exceeds the supply, in every street one is constantly passing or overtaking craft of various kinds. A few logs of timber nailed to an old door form a serviceable raft, which numerous Chinese employ to remove their belongings, and to supply their customers. I saw a milkman on one such raft delivering his milk to his customers. And others were loaded or loading with the household goods of such Chinese families as had decided to seek drier quarters.

MUTINIOUS RUSSIANS. HOW THEY WERE DISARMED.

(By "THE TIMES" PETROGRAD CORRESPONDENT.)

Russian papers give an account of the disarming of portions of the 29th Division, which, when the German artillery preparation for the advance on Tarnopol began, made up their minds that discretion was the better part of valour and moved to the rear. The rest of the division, not liking to have these disaffected troops at its back when it was engaged with the enemy, decided to take drastic steps to disarm them. At the last moment, however, the divisional committee began to hesitate, and it was only the firm insistence of the Cossack and Siberian delegates which carried the day. The following ultimatum was then sent to the 15th (Viasna) Regiment and portions of two others: "Soldiers—An order has been given that, as you have detached yourselves from the 29th Infantry Division, you are to be disarmed. The arms given to you by this division must be returned to it that they may be employed by it for the welfare of our dear country. You, who have refused actively to fulfil your duty, naturally are of no use to it. The execution of the order for your disarming has been laid on a Cossack brigade, three light batteries, a machine-gun company, and the training battalion. These detachments have sworn to carry out the order whatever may come of it. In order to avoid mutual self-destruction, which would only profit the enemy, I call upon you to lay down your arms voluntarily. An hour is given you for your decision, after which fire will be opened on you if that demand is not fulfilled. Rifles, machine-guns, and cartridge-cases are to be deposited in the open on the southern edge of the village of Rodzivilcha, after which all must line up at the western extremity of Russkoe Selo."

Shortly after the ultimatum had been delivered, the mutineers sent in deputies, who were inclined to take rather a high hand, and who put forward various demands, threatening to use their arms if these were not granted. But by that time the impression had incidentally been created that the Germans were hastening to the aid of their allies. Under these circumstances the loyal troops were not in the mood to stand procrusteanism; they promptly arrested the deputation and sent the mutineers a laconic confirmation of the ultimatum. In the course of a few minutes the soldiers of the Viasna Regiment piled their arms according to directions, and it was then found that the other disaffected detachments had already yielded. Those who did not wish to advance were then told to go further into the rear (it had been decided how they were to be dealt with). A number of men skulked off on this invitation, saying that they were doing "the will of the democracy which had ordered only a defensive campaign and not an attack, and that they did not acknowledge nor trust the orders for an aggressive." The rest clutched their rifles, and stoutly declared their desire to go into the attack. The faint-hearted marched off to the accompaniment of cries of "Fine defenders you are, coming here to eat the country's bread for nothing!"

SUBMARINE USES LIFEBOAT AS DECOY. NIGHT ATTACK ON AMERICAN LINER.

An attack was made upon an American steamship on August 3rd off the coast of Ireland by a big German U-boat, which used a ship's lifeboat as a decoy, and missed hitting the liner with a torpedo by a very narrow margin. There were 600 passengers on board the steamer.

According to eye-witnesses, who were on deck at the time the incident occurred, the liner was about ninety miles off the Irish coast on her way to a port in England. It was ten minutes past 8 o'clock at night, and on account of the bright moonlight every object could easily be distinguished on the water as the vessel zigzagged on her course at a speed of eighteen knots.

On entering the danger-zone all passengers were warned not to disrobe that night and to have their lifebelts with them when they went on deck for exercise. The look-out man in the crow's nest at the foretopmast head sang out: "Boat four points away on starboard bow."

The captain and his officers on the bridge looked through their glasses and saw that it was a ship's lifeboat of an extra large size bobbing up and down with the lazy swell of the sea and apparently unoccupied.

Going, at eighteen knots, the liner rapidly overhauled the boat and passed it about 600 yards away so that every one on deck could see plainly that there were no occupants in the drifting small craft.

Just as it reached the quarter of the liner the crew of the six-inch gun all saw a torpedo pass from port to starboard within five feet of the rudder. The chime of the wake could be seen plainly in the moonlight as it disappeared in the distance, the naval gunners said. The officer on duty on the after-bridge instantly warned the Captain on the forward bridge, who swung the liner hard over to starboard, and at the same time the gunners aft fired a shot at the submarine which appeared just above the surface on the port quarter about 530 yards away.

As the head of the steamship came round, the starboard gun was fired and another shot from the after gun, which had one of the crack navy marksmen among its crew. The shells struck the water and burst close to the submarine, but whether they sank the undersea craft the gunners and ship's officers could not say, because the enemy craft was not seen after the second shot was fired. No further attack was made on the liner, but the passengers remained on deck with their lifebelts and drank coffee to keep themselves awake until the vessel reached port on the following forenoon.—*New York Times.*

crime increases, drastic measures will have to be adopted to cope with it. The breakdown of the electric light offers a strong temptation to homeless marauders to steal unguarded property on the outlying roads.—*London Times.*

RAPID RIFLE FIRE IN WAR. THE INFANTRYMAN'S MAIN ARM.

The multiplication of weapons of offence, such as bombs, rifle grenades, trench mortars, machine-guns, gas and liquid fire, and the increased use of artillery fire during the actual assault on trenches have tended to obscure the value of the rifle as the infantry soldier's main arm. It is sometimes spoken of, by those not acquainted with conditions at the front, as if it were merely a handle for the bayonet and as if, as a firearm, it were comparatively useless, except for snipers and specially selected shots. This is by no means the case, and it would be very unfortunate if such an impression got abroad.

In the early stages of the war, when the Germans had an immense superiority over us in artillery, the rifle of the British infantryman, more than any other single cause, saved the British Expeditionary Force from annihilation. Outnumbered as it was in all the early engagements of the war, it would have been overwhelmed and almost wiped out had it not been for the infantryman's wonderful shooting. At Mons, Le Cateau, and elsewhere the Germans ventured to approach our trenches in massed formation. They reckoned, it is said, on leastening their first line from our rapid fire and possibly the second, but with the third they expected to come in.

A PITILESS FIRE. But they had not reckoned with the British soldier's "15 rounds a minute." In consequence, when the Germans came up in their compact masses the British soldiers found them such an easy target as they had never experienced on the range. With no perceptible pause for reloading their magazines, as an observer noted, the pitiless fire went on from the men lying in the trenches until finally the thick masses broke and withdrew away. And so it was, in all the early battles. A German officer, an expert in musketry, described our shooting in these early days of the war as marvellous. The Germans, he added, had counted on being able to rush us by weight of numbers, and found themselves quite unable to do it, because our fire was "so straight and so quick."

Such mastery of the rifle as these men possessed could not be expected from the New Armies and the new drafts, whose training had to be completed sometimes in less than a month, and who had years of soldiering. Nevertheless, by a careful selection of points to be insisted on in training and still more by copious practice with live rounds at the ranges, the standard of musketry in the British Army has been consistently maintained at a high level.

Recruits have to be practised in picking up objects at which to aim on miniature targets and at 30 yards ranges in the open, where the varying conditions of light and distance and the multiplicity of objects can be demonstrated practically by the instructors. By such methods the recruits of to-day are being trained for the actual conditions of warfare. The old 15 well-aimed rounds a minute is, no doubt, unattainable now, but 10 or even 12 a minute is a by no means rare accomplishment in our new battalions; whereas the best-trained German regiments before the war did not exceed an average of eight or nine rounds a minute.

THE ESSENTIAL INSTRUMENT.

How, it may be asked, is this power of rapid firing attained in the present war? When it comes to active attack or defence, the rifle as a fire-weapon is still, in spite of guns, bombs, mortars, and machine-guns, an essential instrument of victory. Other weapons have their uses in greatly facilitating the attack, but success in the main is due to the personal factor of the infantryman carrying out the charge. The importance attached to the rifle for his work is obvious from the fact that he carries 170 rounds on his person in the assault. If this infantryman had nothing to rely upon during his advance across the open but his bayonet or the few bombs he carries, our success would not have been what they were on the Somme, at the Vimy Ridge, and at Messines and Wytschaete. But he has his rifle and has often to use it in that perilous journey. For the successful use of fire tactics in the advance through a bullet-swept zone the officers must have a complete control of their men and be quick to grasp the situation, while the men must have had a thorough training in the use of their arms. The fact is that, in spite of new weapons, in some respects, new methods of warfare, the regulations for training in the use of the rifle and for its use in the attack are in principle as sound as ever.

In the defence of a trench against an assaulting party the rifle is equally the best weapon. Bombs and trench-mortars are of comparatively little use against attackers rushing forward in the open. Snapped, if it can be brought to bear quickly enough, may be useful, but it cannot take the place of rifle-fire from the trenches. The rifle can be aimed with deadly effect. Hence a cool line of riflemen in the trenches still provides the most effective method of picking off the assailants as they advance.

Machine-guns are, of course, useful for the same purpose, but, even with their vastly increased numbers, they are unable always to sweep the whole line of advance. As long as the infantryman has confidence in himself and his rifle and has plenty of ammunition he remains the real master of the situation. The same applies to the defence of a captured trench, which has at once to be strengthened against counter-attack. The ends leading into the enemy's communication trenches are barricaded and bombers and riflemen are posted to resist an advance. New reverse parapets are hastily dug, and the diggers are guarded by riflemen posted to pick off any enemies seen advancing. Once more until the next wave leaps forth to a further trench the rifle is chiefly used for defence of the newly acquired trench.

Besides, the trench warfare of the West, front is not the only form of battle for which the British soldier must be trained. Throughout this war, even on the West, we have consistently kept before our eyes the possibility of more open warfare, when bombs will be useless and the day must be won by the riflemen's advance and fire mastery of his opponents. On other fronts this is already the case. Constant exercise, therefore, in fire-practice with the rifle, as is insisted on in courses of instruction both at home and in France, is essential. The infantryman must learn to rely on his rifle as his own ultimate ally.—*Times.*

M. THOMAS AND STOCKHOLM SOCIALISTS URGED TO FIGHT ON.

M. Albert Thomas, who, as Minister of Munitions, represented until recently the Socialist Party in the French Government, speaking at a private meeting of his constituents, made a fine appeal to Socialists to sink their view in regard to Stockholm in the interests of national unity.

Dealing with his own personal evolution in the matter, M. Thomas said that the Alsace-Lorraine question could not be the subject of discussion, holding that the return of the lost provinces was a matter of indisputable justice. Then he explained that he desired that at Stockholm the question of responsibility for the war should be fully determined and that criminal Socialist parties should be brought before the bar of the *Internationale*.

Discussing the results of any Stockholm conference that might be held, M. Thomas said: "There are some Socialist comrades who think that by going to Stockholm we shall be able to hasten the hour of peace; that, after having settled the question of responsibility, the conference will be able to find in view of the uncertainty of the military solution, formulae which would give to the peoples some kind of halting peace which would allow them to breathe and live for a few years. When the conference had established these formulae of peace the Socialist parties would come back and say to their Governments and their countrymen, racked by sorrow and suffering: 'Here is a honourable, reasonable peace upon which all Socialists are in agreement, and don't you think that peace ought to be realized?' If Socialists go to Stockholm, it was said two days ago at a meeting of the committee of the party, they may find an immediate means of saving six or seven hundred thousand Frenchmen from death. I notice indications of assent, which show here of some of our comrades. Well, with our accustomed sincerity, with the clearness which we all use towards each other, I say that that is a mistake, a grave, a dangerous mistake. The conference will not, cannot, give us immediate peace."

"I beg you to fight this disastrous notion. Think what the consequences would be if that idea were spread among our people. I say clearly that we cannot go to Stockholm looking for a peace by compromise, to draw up some equivalent for all our strength to infuse our Government. Remember that while we should be acting here, the German Socialists would be powerless to bring pressure to bear upon the Imperial Government and we should be the dupes in the game."

M. Thomas then explained his own view. He based the advisability of going there not upon any necessity for encouraging Russian sentiments, but upon the utility of the meeting in the interests of national defence. At Stockholm they would call upon the Germans to explain why, after having seen the diplomatic correspondence, they continued to identify themselves with the Government which violated Belgium, which had defended all the brutality, the atrocities, and massacres committed in Belgium and France. It would be, he said, "to obtain a formal condemnation of the German Majority Socialists by the whole *Internationale*, to make Herr Scheideemann return to the German people with the conviction that the German Socialist Majority was regarded as outlawed by the public opinion of the world."

M. Thomas then dealt with his own situation as a delegate of the Socialist party and a Minister, saying: "In all sincerity I tell my comrades of the party, as I would tell the Government, that, from the national point of view, as well as from the Socialist point of view, it would be the worst of mistakes to raise in this connection and at this stage of the war the problem of participation in the Ministry, which would in itself call in question the whole policy of national unity."

GENERAL SOCIALIST POLICY.

This brought the Minister to a consideration of the broad question of the general policy of the Socialists. From the first day of the war, he declared, the party had done its duty, as before the war it had lived up to its principles by fighting all ambitions which threatened the world's peace. But when war was declared the party had publicly proclaimed the unconditional right of France to Alsace-Lorraine. The plébiscite to which they were willing to submit the Alsace-Lorraine question was not a false one, as only native Alsatians and Lorrainers would be consulted, and of their unshaken attachment for France there could be no question. Moreover, it was not only Alsace-Lorraine that the Socialists desired to free, but other Alsace-Lorraines in Europe—the Poles, the Czechs, and the Yugo Slavs.

After a reference to a "society of nations" and the possibility of revolution in Germany—in which connection he warned his hearers against delusions created by the enemy—he declared that the only thing to be done for the moment was "to strike German Imperialism by every means and on every field, by propaganda, and by diplomatic offensive, as well as by military action."

M. Thomas, speaking to those who despair of the military situation, said: "Some say that the Germans will not get through, but that we also shall not get through. An idea like this, which is being spread widely among the people, naturally leads to hopes in the Stockholm Conference, had hopes of peace and compromise, and tends to give to our adhesion to that Conference a significance which I repudiate. Comrades, here is our duty, whatever the moment may be: the military situation; we must wait all our energy with all our will, and with all our strength, continue our effort. I declare that if in the field we were to allow ourselves to think that we cannot get through, if we were to allow ourselves to doubt in the efficacy of our effort, German Imperialism would quickly take its profit to our undoing."

M. Thomas then urged the country to endure stoically, not for Imperialist war aims, but for the triumph of principles which were the very essence of the Socialist idea.

of instruction both at home and in France, is essential. The infantryman must learn to rely on his rifle as his own ultimate ally.—*Times.*

THE FAMILY EXCHEQUER

BENEFITS

WHEN YOU SHOP AT

WHITEAWAY'S

THEIR HIGH EXCHANGE REBATE TOTS UP SO.

GET YOUR BLANKETS AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES

LESS REBATE.

WITNEY BLANKETS.

Our Blankets are imported direct from the manufacturers, having been carefully selected by expert buyers as being the best possible value obtainable.

Cream Wool Blankets Whipped at both ends.

EXCELLENT VALUE.

Size 70 by 54 ins. Weight 5 lbs.
Price \$12.50 a pair.
Size 80 by 66 ins. Weight 7 lbs.
Price \$17.50 a pair.
Size 104 by 84 ins. Weight 11 lbs.
Price \$27.50 a pair.

Our Medium Quality recommended for all uses, warm and comfortable in use, all wool.

Size 80 by 66 ins. Weight 7 lbs.
Price \$19.25 a pair.
Size 104 by 84 ins. Weight 11 lbs.
Price \$30.00 a pair.

WITNEY BLANKETS.

Pure Wool. White with Blue Borders, full weight. Warm and cosy in use, stand washing without getting hard, and are confidently recommended as the best value for money.

This is our best quality, soft, fleecy and durable.

Size 80 by 66 ins. Weight 7 lbs.
Price \$21.75 a pair.
Size 104 by 84 ins. Weight 11 lbs.
Price \$35.00 a pair.

COT BLANKETS.

These are made from extra soft light wool, giving the maximum of warmth with a minimum of weight.

Size 48 by 39 inches.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

& CO., LTD.,

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

[269]



NOTHING IS MORE EMBARRASSING THAN EXTREME THINNESS.

It is the plump, well-developed man who "cuts the melons" and has the fun socially. Scrawny, skinny people are seldom popular. We all admire fine figures. No dressmaker can hide a bony, skinny form.

You ought to test the one guaranteed reliable treatment which has "made good" for years in England, which has taken America by storm and which has been awarded a gold medal and diploma of honour at Brussels, Belgium.

Nothing in history has ever approached the marvellous success of this new treatment, which, according to report, has made more thin folks plump than all the "tonics" and ineffective medicines for fifty years.

There's a reason. Plump, well formed men and women assimilate what they eat. Thin, scrawny ones do not.

This new discovery aims to supply the one thing the thin folk lack, that is the power to assimilate food.

It renews the vigour, re-establishes the normal, all in nature's own way. It is not a lark to jaded nerves, but a generous upbuilder.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.
Don't worry, take SARGOL.

[57-3]

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press).

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over fifty years. Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, 121, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil. Each tiny Morrhua capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil. Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies. Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all Chemists.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic

Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 400 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei-lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WATSON, Ltd., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. "CHINA"
 WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
 VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND
 HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NOV. 16, 1917.-JAN. 28, 1918.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.
O. G. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
 Prince's Building, Lee House Street.

" NEDERLAND " ROYAL MAIL

LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY " NEDERLAND ")

" ROTTERDAM LLOYD " ROYAL

MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY " ROTTERDAMSCH E LLOYD "

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

New Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

Steamers	Tonnage	to sail
" OPHIR "	8,000	18th Oct.
" PRINSES JULIANA "	14,000	24th Oct.
" WILIS "	8,000	7th Nov.
" REMBRANDT "	10,000	21st Nov.
" GOENTOER "	10,000	5th Dec.
" RINDJANI "	8,000	19th Dec.
" VONDEL "	10,000	2nd Jan.
" ORANJE "	8,000	—
" GROTIJN "	10,000	—
" KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN "	14,000	—

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.
OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and
Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COUPON."
Telephone No. 524.
Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street
and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE QUEEN, LONDON, E.C.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.									
From 12th to 18th October.									
HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Days of Week or	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time.	Height		H'kong Mean Time.	Height			
			ft.	in.		ft.	in.		
Fri.	12	h. m. 6 48	6	2	h. m. 0 36	4	2	1	2
		7 55 a	5	2	1 6 a	2	2	4	2
Satur.	13	7 53	5	2	1 14 a	2	2	4	2
		8 7 a	6	0	1 33 a	2	2	4	2
Sun.	14	8 8	6	2	1 16 a	2	2	4	2
		8 21 a	5	2	2 8 a	2	2	4	2
Mon.	15	8 42	6	2	2 34 a	2	2	4	2
		8 38 a	6	7	3 36 a	2	2	7	7
Tues.	16	9 15	6	2	3 11 a	2	2	9	9
		9 0	7	2	3 3 a	2	2	9	0
Wed.	17	9 49	7	7	3 49 a	2	2	9	2
		9 23 a	5	5	3 29 a	2	2	9	0
Thurs.	18	10 28	5	5	4 20 a	2	2	1	8
		9 59 a	7	7	3 44 a	3	3	1	5

ON SALE,
A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG
FOR
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY
On the Day preceding the Departure of
the English Mail from the Year of the
Closing of the Indian Mints to the first
Coinage of Silver.

FROM 1863 to 1898;
ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD
LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1868),
and other Useful Information.

Price 1/1 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office
or Local Bookseller.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the **HONGKONG**
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE,
17.
With Index, Price **7/50.**
On Sale at the **HONGKONG DAILY PRESS**
Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MARKET SALESMAN
State experience, salary required, and send references.
"P. D. Q." Office,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
[1144]

TO LET.

GOLF VILLA, No. 7, Wong-ai-choing Road.
FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with outhouse and garden. Rent moderate.
Apply to—
F. M. GUTIERREZ,
Care of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
[1145]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Re THE KAI CHEONG Firm, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HOP YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF HONGKONG.

A T the request of the partners of the above-named firms, the CREDITORS of THE KAI CHEONG Firm, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HOP YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY, whose claims have not yet been filed, are required to send in particulars of their claims in writing on or before the 15th day of October, 1917, to the Under-signed, Mr. C. A. DA ROZA, of No. 7, Queen's Road Central, only for the purpose of verification by the Partners of the said firms.

This Notice is given solely to ascertain the true liabilities of the said firms.
C. A. DA ROZA,
Receiver and Manager,
Hongkong, dated the 11th day of October, 1917.
[1146]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as PROPERTY BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT, also a Translator of Portuguese, Spanish, English, French and Italian languages (including legal documents). Manuscript and transcribing music a specialty.
A. M. C. DA SILVA,
176, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 10th October, 1917.
[1138]

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 15th October. Students should attend at QUEEN'S COLLEGE at 4 p.m. on that date, for enrolment.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1917.
[1139]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED IMPORT and EXPORT MAN, capable of taking charge of the department. Only those with experience need apply.
Apply to—
"EXPORT"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
[1140]

WANTED.

AN experienced and reliable CHINESE SHIPPING CLERK. State previous experience and salary required.
Apply—
"F. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
[1143]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one share No. 1011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUYTER of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager,
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917.
[1118]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4309 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17540 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNERO DE LEONAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager,
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.
[1119]

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.
List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd.,
P.O. Box 72,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
[1108]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Charter Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clk. of the Course.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1917. [1088]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 24th of October, 1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1130]

LIFE INSURANCE.

M. R. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2, wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weaknesses of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rates; included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. Henderson, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover, neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1836 and 1826 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it?
[1008]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[1000]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Wongnienchong Road.
HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[128]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[941]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.
No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.
From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).
ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.
TO BE SOLD.
"GLENSHIEL" No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[90]

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
Box 543,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1088]

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL" BUNGALOW, 140 and 141, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
Box 543,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1088]

AUCTION

For Sale

by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Envoies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914" as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1916, 1 of 1917, 1 of 1918 and 1 of 1917 and as adopted in this State.

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (63' x 32'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (33' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatch roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- (2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the Liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

- (1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.
- (2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.
- (3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking, it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.
- (4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association. If legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.
- (5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH.

Liquidator

RESIDENT'S OFFICE, SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO, 29th June, 1917. [813]

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the General Post Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

DHOBIE

ITCH

CURE

Copy of recent order received:

Dear Sirs,

I herewith request you to send me 3 bottles of your DHOBIE ITCH CURE, which I found to be excellent when in Hongkong a few weeks ago.

Signed—

W. R. D.

\$1.00 per bottle.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 12th OCTOBER, 1917.

GERMAN JUGGLING.

The fascination which the subject of peace now seems to possess for the leaders of Germany is doubtless explained by the increasing difficulty of withstanding the pressure on the Western Front, the failure of the submarine campaign to accomplish its purpose, the growing spirit of unrest revealed in the fatherland by the mutiny in the Navy and the attitude of the minority group of Socialists in the Reichstag, and the vigorous preparations which America is making to assist in the overthrow of Prussian military despotism. The arrogant talk of conquest which we were accustomed to hear in the earlier days of the war has been succeeded by attempts to represent Germany as fighting for her existence against a combination of predatory foes. Originally, Russia was held up to execration as the villain of the piece. Later on, Great Britain was substituted, and, more recently, Dr. Michaelis, the new Chancellor, devoted practically a whole speech to the denunciation of France's "vast plans of conquest." It was the French purpose, he said, that the Russian people should "go on shedding their blood on behalf of the unjust ambitions of France." This statement was addressed, of course, to that misguided section of the Russian people who ask why they should continue to fight in order that Great Britain and France may add to their territories. The same motive is discernible in Baron von KUELLIMANN's latest assertion, in the Reichstag, that "as far as he could read the world situation, the only impediment in the way of peace was France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine"—a claim, he added, which would never be conceded "so long as a single German could hold a gun." Either Baron von KUELLIMANN must be painfully blind, or else Germany must have learnt a great lesson in humility, for the declared war-aims of the Allies include, in addition to the restitution of the Provinces torn from France in 1870, the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro with compensation; the evacuation of the invaded territories of France, Russia, and Rumania with reparations; the liberation of Italians, Slavs, Roumanians and Czech-Slovaks from Austrian and German domination; the independence of Poland; the freeing of non-Turkish populations from Turkish rule; the expulsion of the Ottoman Empire from Europe; and international settlements guaranteeing land and sea frontiers against unjustified attack. It may be doubted whether the Central European Powers are yet prepared to accept this programme, even in the unlikely event of Germany's Colonies being returned to her; and it is certain that the Entente are not disposed to relinquish it, or to give Germany free access to the markets of the world so long as she continues to be governed by the present autocracy—two indispensable conditions of peace, according to Dr. MICHAELIS. When, therefore, Baron von KUELLIMANN declared that these questions could be "settled by negotiation and without further bloodshed" we may rest assured that he was merely trying to make capital out of the opinion expressed by Mr. BALFOUR in the House of Commons that France's claim to Alsace and Lorraine stands in "a different category" from all other territorial questions raised by the war, and that while France fights for those two provinces Great Britain will support her. To pretend that "dis-annexation" is used bashfully to cover up "a forcible conquest" is to trifle with history. We need not follow Baron von KUELLIMANN through all his sophistries. It is sufficient to point out that when BISMARK insisted on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine as the result of the Franco-Prussian War he did not put forward any other plea in justification of the demand than the determination to separate Germany from France by a *glacis*. German statesmen in those days invoked only force and "strategic necessity," and treated with contempt "the reasons of race, language, and history" which have since been advanced. As M. P. A. HELMER, the famous Alsatian lawyer points out, Alsace is united to France, with whom she has always had moral, intellectual, and artistic affinity, by a historical development of many centuries. At the end of the Middle Ages the Alsations sought the protection of a State that could assure to them order at home and safety against enemies from outside. France undertook this work, and respected the customs, the traditions, and the language of the province. Thus the union with France took place with full popular consent. Alsace belonged to France while the modern ideas of patriotism and nationality were taking shape. The Departments of the Rhine had a glorious share in the wars that realized the idea of the French *patrie*. Nothing is more false than the German assertion that Alsace was "stolen" from Germany during a period of German weakness. The inhabitants of the annexed provinces, deeply attached to the French motherland, have affirmed in the most formal fashion their will to remain French. During the war of 1870 they offered most violent resistance to the German Armies, and all the candidates for election to the National Assembly of Bordeaux undertook to oppose with all their strength the cession of their country. The moment the Assembly met, the members for Alsace and Lorraine solemnly placed before it a unanimous declaration affirming the determination of their electors to remain French, and when France, exhausted, was compelled to accept the draconian peace-terms offered to her, the question inside an hour: The experience of the past three years does not seem to have altered the machinery of the Department which this matter affects. I realise that it would have to be submitted to scores of officers—sometimes their business and sometimes not; but even so, a decision in a month should not tax their ancient methods too severely. The injustice is so very obvious that it beggars comparison. Here we are in a British Colony with sailors and soldiers amongst us—some who have fought and bled for their country—receiving a wage which you would not insult your coolie by offering him; and no redress appears to be obtainable.

Major Morgan has kindly consented to distribute the prizes at the Aquatic Sports to be held in connection with the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas (Hongkong and China District) at the V.R.C. on Saturday. The orchestra of the Middlesex Regiment will be in attendance and tea will be served from 4 p.m.

The mail dispatched from London via Siberia to Hongkong on August 23rd, 1917, was received to-day badly damaged by water. This was caused by the sinking of the ferry-boat by which the Mail was being conveyed from Pukow to Nanking.

By the generosity of the Services Entertainment Fund, the G.M.P. and a few details were enabled to enjoy a picnic to Stanley. The party, under Captain Richardson, proceeded by the Western entrance to the Peninsula, where bathing, boating, and rambles were indulged in. Tea was served on board, and the return journey was made via the Eastern entrance, thus completing the circuit of the Island. With the aid of a map, the vessel's course was followed with interest, a detail which made the trip most instructive.

The long flag of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was at half-mast yesterday owing to the death, which occurred at Sydney on the 10th inst., of Mr. G. S. Yuill, who was in charge of the local branch of the firm's business in 1878 and subsequently established important enterprises of his own connected with stock-farming, cold storage, coal mining and shipping in Australia. His company acquired from the China Navigation Co. the *Changsha* and *Taiwan*, which still trade between this port and Australia.

WAR SAVINGS IN HONGKONG
MILLION DOLLARS REACHED.

The subscription to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for the past month have been sufficient to purchase about \$192,768 worth of Straits six per cent.

WAR LOAN.

Over One Million Dollars worth of this Loan has now been acquired by the Association.

"OUR DAY" DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

TICKETS SOLD ALREADY REPRESENT \$60,000.

We understand that the number of tickets at present sold for the drawing of War Bonds is over twelve thousand, representing approximately \$60,000. This, it will be seen, considerably exceeds the "minimum amount" of \$50,000 referred to in the prospectus; and, in accordance with its terms, the first prize has already reached the figure of approximately \$18,000, the second and third prizes are increased proportionately, and the smaller prizes are increased in number and amount, making up the sixty per cent which will be so distributed. It is anticipated that during the next few days the sales will largely advance. Few returns have come in yet from the outposts. Further announcements of the figures will be published later.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAX ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged—
Anonymous.....\$4,000
Rev. P. L. Robert.....100
R. A. Nicholson.....50
Mrs. Joseph Gould.....25
Mr. W. J. Tutecher.....25
Mr. E. Irving.....20
\$4,200

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—The appearance of "Action's" letter in your paper a couple of days ago caused me much surprise, as, considering the length of time this subject has been under discussion, it is wonderful to think that no decision has yet been arrived at. A couple of business men, with the facts at their finger-tips, as the authorities should have by now, would settle the question inside an hour. The experience of the past three years does not seem to have altered the machinery of the Department which this matter affects. I realise that it would have to be submitted to scores of officers—sometimes their business and sometimes not; but even so, a decision in a month should not tax their ancient methods too severely. The injustice is so very obvious that it beggars comparison. Here we are in a British Colony with sailors and soldiers amongst us—some who have fought and bled for their country—receiving a wage which you would not insult your coolie by offering him; and no redress appears to be obtainable.

May I suggest that the opportunity offered by the "Our Day" celebration be taken to hold a Mass Meeting or the Murray Parade Ground to protest publicly against this treatment of men, Britons, in a British Colony?—Enclosing my card, I am, sir, yours faithfully,
ALARMED.

THE WAR.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

THE MUTINY IN THE GERMAN NAVY.

ADMISSIONS IN THE REICHSTAG.

GERMANY DECLINES TO YIELD ALSACE-LORRAINE.

CHANCELLOR DECLARES WAR AIM.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, October 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed several counter-attacks last night in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden railway.

The enemy forced back our advanced troops a short distance on a front of 2,000 yards southwards of the railway.

We repulsed counter-attacks with less north-eastward of Broodseinde and raided southward of the Scarpe.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, October 10th.

A wireless German official report states: Yesterday morning the attacks were a prelude to a battle on a twenty kilometre front between Bixschote and Gheluvelt lasting far into the night. Our enemies, repeatedly reinforced, assaulted six times at some points. The enemy captured 1,500 metres of ground in the neighbourhood of Draihaak, Mangelaere, Veldhoek and Poelcapelle. We firmly held the lines from Poelcapelle to southward of Gheluvelt.

SLIGHT BRITISH WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, October 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent, with British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says: There was heavy fighting on the new battlefield yesterday afternoon and evening.

Our withdrawal south of the Ypres-Staden railway was due to repeated counter-attacks against our exhausted troops and to concealed machine-gun fire, which at some spots was intense. The enemy threw in his reserves in mass formation again and again, but these were beaten back by our artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire.

Despite the state of the ground we are getting our guns forward, while there is reason to believe the enemy is moving some of his batteries to the rear.

Prisoners state there is much disorganisation in the German rear.

It is again raining heavily. However, we have the consolation that, while we are nearly everywhere on the highest ground on the ridge, the enemy is mostly down in the swampy country.

FIGHTING IN MUD.

From accounts by various correspondents it is evident that yesterday's attack was really a great readjustment of the battle-front. There were two advances, simultaneously accomplished with a fragment of a stationary line between. The larger operation was on the left with the village of Praelcapelle as the centre, while on the right a somewhat erratic line was straightened. The objective at the deepest point did not exceed an advance of 2,000 yards. Generally speaking, it was 1,200 to 1,500 yards. Everything aimed at was secured, under conditions of extraordinary difficulty. Discouragement seemed to make no difference, and the blow was struck as surely as previous blows, though some troops marched twelve hours before going into battle. Then they fought like lions. A remarkable feature was the admirable contact maintained throughout by the British and French troops. The latter had an extraordinarily difficult task, operating practically in a continuous rain. The Germans at many points reverted to the use of their machine-guns in trees, evidently mistaking their "pill-boxes," but the British machine-guns multiplied as those of the enemy were silenced, and the British supporting guns of all calibres moved steadily forward, maintaining an uninterupted fire. The mud of the battlefield is everywhere studded with German bodies, the victims of the British. Never before have the British troops encountered so many enemy dead, telling the story of the headlong fight.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN ARTILLERY PECULIARLY ACTIVE.

PARIS, October 10th.

A communiqué states: In Belgium we are extending our advance east of Draihaak.

We captured Papegoet Farm and forty prisoners.

German artillery is peculiarly active in the region of Laffaux and north of the Aisne.

ENEMY SYSTEM A FAILURE.

LONDON, October 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent with French Headquarters telegraphing to-day, says:

Two interesting points emerge from the latest battle in Flanders. The first is that the enemy system of reinforcement has proved a failure, and the second is that the substitution of prepared lines of shell-craters for battered trench lines is almost valueless, because after heavy shelling the craters are little good as shelters.

Prisoners admit that the Higher Command realise that during heavy fire the men cannot be trusted to hold them. Officers meanwhile are in "Pill-Boxes" or similar shelters, where they are unable to exercise effective control or even know what the men in the craters are doing, hence at the moment of attack the men are either not at their posts or in a frame of mind which makes surrender a wiser course than fighting.

ALLIES' IMMEDIATE PLANS.

LONDON, October 10th.

The tactical developments in the Flanders fighting are most interesting. The struggle shifted yesterday from the south to the north in a movement apparently directed to envelope Houthulst Forest and thus remove the menace to the northern face of the salient which Sir Douglas Haig is pushing out towards Roulers.

It was the threat from Houthulst to Sir Douglas Haig's left flank in October, 1914, that caused Sir Douglas Haig then to retreat to the line Langemarck-Zonnebeke. The tables are now turned, and the Germans recognise the momentousness of the issues.

The Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten* says, "If the British break through the whole Western Front would give way and the French attacks on the Verdun Front might have incalculable consequences."

Experts in London point out that a break-through is not necessarily a part of the Allies' immediate plans, as the fruit of fuller results will accrue from a continuance of their present policy of a swift succession of blows on the same front, each driving the salient wider and deeper into the German lines.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

FURIOUS FIGHTING.

LONDON, October 10th.

An Italian official report states: We repulsed repeated enemy attacks on Monday in an attempt to gain ground at Castagnavizza on the Carso front. Furious fighting ensued, but all our positions were maintained.

We drove back with heavy losses enemy attacks last night between Vipacco and Castagnavizza.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 10th.

A wireless German official report states: The Bulgarians repulsed the English south-westward of Lake Doiran.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, October 10th.

The Admiralty announce that the arrivals for the week were 2,519 and the sailings 2,632. Fourteen vessels over 1,000 tons and two under were sunk. Five were unsuccessfully attacked. Three fishing-boats were sunk.

EARLIER CABLES.

CANADA AND THE FLOOD QUESTION.

MONTREAL, October 10th.

Lord Northcliffe, speaking at the Canadian Club, said that unless the flood question was taken up in Canada with a vigour equal to Great Britain's the rations of the soldiers at the front must be cut down.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT VISITS FRANCE.

SAN SEBASTIAN, October 10th.

The President of Portugal has gone to France.

THE ILL-FATED "SEADLER."

SYDNEY, October 10th.

The German raider *Seadler* left Germany disguised as a Norwegian timber-ship.

The crew claim that they sank 28,000,000 worth of shipping.

The *Seadler* was clearing Mopela Island when a tidal wave buried her in the sand.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE KORNILOFF AFFAIR.

PETROGRAD, October 10th.

The formation of the new Cabinet has entailed the dissolution of the Council of five created to deal with the Korniloff trouble.

CONFERENCE WITH ALLIED ATTACHES.

MM. Kerensky, Verkhovsky, Vorobeyevsky and Terestchenko have gone to Headquarters to confer with the Allied Attaches.

SPECIAL MISSION TO PARIS.

A Special Mission is going to Paris to attend the Inter-Allied Conference.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

BORDEAUX, October 10th.

A four days' conference of the Socialist party was concluded by overwhelmingly adopting a motion in favour of assisting in the conduct of the war and voting the Government's war credits.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF EGYPT.

LONDON, October 10th.

The death of the Sultan of Egypt is announced in the London papers.

Prince Ahmed Fuad will succeed.

CAIRO, October 10th.

The Sultan of Egypt is dead.

GERMANY DECLARES WAR- AIM.

ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag, declared that Germany is striving to attain a peace permitting her the widest economic and cultural development.

So long as our enemies demand that we yield up a single piece of German soil or attempt to drive a wedge between the Kaiser and the people, we shall refuse peace.

THE FATHERLAND PROPAGANDA.

Dr. Michaelis' speech was in reply to an interpolation by the Independent Socialist, Herr Dittmann, who complained of the Pan-German propaganda in the Army.

Dr. Michaelis denied that the propaganda was Pan-German, and proceeded to indicate that the propaganda was to explain to the soldiers what they are fighting for. He declared that those who know the conditions at the front agree that the propaganda is urgently necessary, both morally and mentally.

Dr. Michaelis then broadly stated the peace which Germany is fighting for, namely, free development on the continent and overseas. She must strive to prevent an economic offensive against her. The present armed offensive against her must have markets abroad, hence her ships must be allowed freely to enter the world's ports. If her enemies refused such a peace German cannon and submarines must continue to do their work.

GERMANY AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Baron von Kuehlmann declared that there is only one answer to the question, "Can Germany in any form make concessions regarding Alsace-Lorraine?" The answer is, No, never so long as a single German can hold a gun. The integrity of the territory handed down to us as a glorious inheritance by our forefathers can never be the object of negotiation or concession.

Baron von Kuehlmann's declaration followed Dr. Michaelis' speech.

He said: "The war is continuing merely for Alsace-Lorraine, Great Britain having pledged France that she will fight for the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine so long as France desired."

He referred to the French claim that there must be disarmament, and said the latter word was harshly used to cover up what in reality would be a forceful conquest. If there were to be disarmament, which year of the world's history was to be taken as a basis for the *status quo*?

He reminded France that she had not always possessed Toul and Verdun.

Baron von Kuehlmann concluded by asserting that as far as he could read the world situation the only impediment towards peace was France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine. Other questions could be settled by negotiation and without further bloodshed.

He was strongly of opinion that public speeches did not help towards peace, because these had to be simple and could not contain all the aspects of intricate questions.

The latter portion of Baron von Kuehlmann's speech was a plea by implication for immediate peace negotiation, but conditional that there be no disarmament of Alsace-Lorraine.

GERMAN NAVY MINISTER'S SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE.

COPENHAGEN, October 10th.

A sensational statement has been made by Admiral von Capelle in the Reichstag disclosing a plan to introduce Russian revolutionary ideas in the German Navy.

Admiral von Capelle asserted that Independent Socialist members of the Reichstag, in the course of a conference actually held in the Reichstag building, approved of a scheme whereby representatives should be selected to go on board all ships and persuade the men to disobey orders, paralyse the fleet and force the conclusion of peace. I am unable to give a statement of subsequent events in the Navy. A few persons who forgot their honour and duty have suffered the deserved penalty."

Admiral von Capelle's disclosures have created the greatest excitement in the Reichstag.

Reports of the debate are disconnected. Naturally they have been heavily censored, but they are sufficient to show that the affair is very serious.

Admiral von Capelle specifically named three Independent Socialists, Dietman, Haffs and Voght, as having had a conference with sailors and marines in the Reichstag building and with having supported revolutionary proposals put to them.

THE MUTINY IN THE GERMAN NAVY.

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

According to information which has reached here, the mutiny Admiral von Capelle referred to in a cabled manner in the Reichstag arose among the crews of four German battleships, one of which was the dreadnought *Westfalen*. The mutinous sailors threw the captain of the *Westfalen* into the sea. His body was not recovered for eight days. The sailors then left their ships, and went ashore. Marines were ordered to attack them, but refused.

The Oldenburg Regiment was called out and surrounded the mutineers, who surrendered.

In addition to the mutinous crews of the four battleships, the crew of the *Nürnberg*, while at sea, revolted and seized the officers.

The ship proceeded in the direction of Norway for the purpose of getting interned. En route, the *Nürnberg* encountered a torpedo-boat flotilla, which signalled to her, but the *Nürnberg* did not reply.

LATEST CABLES.

The Commander of the flotilla grew suspicious and sent a wireless message to Wilhelmshaven that the *Nürnberg* had not responded to his signals. He was then instructed to stop or sink the *Nürnberg*, the crew of which were being themselves surrounded and they surrendered, and the *Nürnberg* was brought back to Wilhelmshaven.

After the suppression of the mutiny the Kaiser, accompanied by Dr. Michaelis, ordered one out of every seven mutineers to be shot.

Dr. Michaelis objected on the ground that he was unable to assume such responsibility before the Reichstag. Eventually only three were shot, and the others were heavily sentenced.

One of the reasons for the mutiny is said to be bad and inadequate food.

MOST ASTOUNDING INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Reuter's Agency has interviewed a high Naval authority, who said that the German Naval Mutiny was one of the most astounding incidents of the war. It threw a new light upon the German people, which are manifestly due to the falling morale and internal troubles among the German people.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

TO PROTECT THE PATRIOT.

WASHINGTON, October 10th.

The Food Administration announces that President Wilson within a few days will issue an executive order requiring manufacturers and distributors of some twenty fundamental foods to operate under licence.

These restrictions are designed to prevent unreasonable profits and speculations in hoarding. Meat-packers, cold-storage houses, millers, canners, grain dealers and wholesale dealers doing business over \$100,000 annually will be subject to the regulations of the Food Administration. The announcement says the Administration's prime purpose is "To protect the patriot against the slacker in business."

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION PLANS.

WASHINGTON, October 10th.

Mr. Daniels announces that the Navy's construction plans consist of 787 vessels, from super-dreadnoughts to submarine chasers, at a cost estimated to exceed \$1,130,000,000. Some of the vessels are already completed, and the remainder are being rushed.

LATEST CABLES.

PREMATURE PEACE TALK SUBVERSIVE OF NATION'S AIMS.

WASHINGTON, October 10th.

President Wilson, addressing the new League of National Unity, said that talk of a premature peace was subversive of the nation's aims. Hostilities could only terminate when Germany was defeated and her autonomy superseded by a democracy.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN PATROL-BOAT SHELLS ITALIAN SUBMARINE.

WASHINGTON, October 10th.

Mr. Daniels announces that an American patrol-boat at night-time fired at an Italian submarine which failed to answer the patrol-boat's signals.

An Italian officer and seaman were killed.

Mr. Daniels has expressed regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 10th.

Silver is quoted 44d. per ounce. Buyers are holding back and the market is dull.

PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.

The following sums were realised from the sale of flags in Hongkong, on Oct. 5th, on behalf of the Portuguese Soldiers' Tobacco Fund:

Collected by:	
Miss Annie da Silva	41.65
Do. Angela da Luz	78.81
Do. Cecilia Franco	124.00
Do. Alice Carvalho	15.30
Do. Lina dos Remedios	27.70
Do. Angela dos Remedios	59.05
Do. Pepita Lawrence	106.75
R. M. Dyer	20.00
J. M. Graham	5.00
Collected by Messrs. Frank Jorge Bruno da Rocha	69.30
Various	20.20
Mr. A. F. B. Silva	10.40
Mr. Leo d'Almeida e Castro	5.00
Mr. A. A. Gutierrez	5.00
Mr. F. P. d' Ega	5.00
Mr. E. J. Noronha	5.00
Mr. J. M. C. Basto	5.00
Mr. B. Basto	5.00
Mr. J. M. L. S.	5.00
Rozario	5.00
Mr. V. B. de Souza	5.00
Dr. F. M. Graga	5.00
Orozio	5.00
Dr. A. de Carvalho	10.00
Mr. Braz Botelho	10.00
Mr. Pedro Botelho	10.00
Mr. J. H. Botelho	10.00
Mr. F. C. Jenkin	100.00
Mr. Eldon Potter	10.00
Mr. A. Bryson	5.00
Mr. S. E. Green	5.00
Mr. S. E. Hodge	5.00
Mr. W. J. Carroll	5.00
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert	5.00
Mr. J. D. F. Mulder	5.00
Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza	25.00
Total	1,200.96

HONGKONG'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

The following statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on December 31st, 1916, was laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday:

ASSETS.	
Subsidiary Coins	\$ 252,253.68
Advances	124,455.73
Imprest	240.45
House Service Account	6,556.21
Crown Agents' Deposit Account	1,202,152.15
Unallocated Stores (P.W.D.)	290,032.26
Unallocated Stores (Railway)	145,999.00
Coal Account	93,258.00
Balance, Bank	\$56,688.21
Total	\$2,001,908.02

LIABILITIES.	
Deposits not Available	\$ 674,577.47
Postal Agencies	25,750.62
Overdraft, Crown Agents' Current Account	\$30.33
Total Liabilities	\$ 701,135.42
Balance	2,300,772.60
Total	\$2,001,908.02

A COMPARISON.

The assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1916, and those estimated for 31st December, 1917, were as follows:

1916.		1917.	
Revenue	\$13,533,386.86	Revenue	\$14,257,330.00
Expenditure	11,079,911.82	Expenditure	13,690,170.00
Surplus	\$ 2,453,475.04	Surplus	\$ 567,160.00
Debit Balance (1916)	432,686.54	Balance of assets (1916)	\$ 2,300,772.60
Balance of assets (1916)	\$ 2,300,772.60	Balance of assets (1917)	\$ 2,667,943.20

1917.	
Income	\$14,257,330.00
Expenditure	13,690,170.00
Surplus	\$ 567,160.00
Balance of assets (1916)	\$ 2,300,785.20
Balance of assets (1917)	\$ 2,867,945.20
LOAN ACCOUNT.	
DE.	
1916.	1917.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.	
Total estimate for 1917	\$12,425,018
Total estimate for 1918	12,140,475
Total decrease	\$ 284,543

CR.	
1916.	1917.
	(Estimated).
Loan Stock	
ue of 1916 at	
Sinking	
nd	
ribed Stock.	\$200,000
ues of 1903	
1 1900 at 3 1/2.	

OUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



\$30 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER."

DAI NIPPON
BREWERY CO., TOKYO.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TEL. No. 230 or 155.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
trouble may be—cough, cold, asthma,
bronchitis, influenza, nasal catarrh, or
ordinary cough.
—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unmatched.
WARRANTED
GOLD MEDAL
LONDON 1905
LONDON 1907
LONDON 1911
LONDON 1913
LONDON 1915
LONDON 1917

CURE FOR ASTHMA

THE NEW FRENCH METHOD
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH METHOD
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
THERAPION No. 13
THERAPION No. 14
THERAPION No. 15
THERAPION No. 16
THERAPION No. 17
THERAPION No. 18
THERAPION No. 19
THERAPION No. 20
THERAPION No. 21
THERAPION No. 22
THERAPION No. 23
THERAPION No. 24
THERAPION No. 25
THERAPION No. 26
THERAPION No. 27
THERAPION No. 28
THERAPION No. 29
THERAPION No. 30
THERAPION No. 31
THERAPION No. 32
THERAPION No. 33
THERAPION No. 34
THERAPION No. 35
THERAPION No. 36
THERAPION No. 37
THERAPION No. 38
THERAPION No. 39
THERAPION No. 40
THERAPION No. 41
THERAPION No. 42
THERAPION No. 43
THERAPION No. 44
THERAPION No. 45
THERAPION No. 46
THERAPION No. 47
THERAPION No. 48
THERAPION No. 49
THERAPION No. 50
THERAPION No. 51
THERAPION No. 52
THERAPION No. 53
THERAPION No. 54
THERAPION No. 55
THERAPION No. 56
THERAPION No. 57
THERAPION No. 58
THERAPION No. 59
THERAPION No. 60
THERAPION No. 61
THERAPION No. 62
THERAPION No. 63
THERAPION No. 64
THERAPION No. 65
THERAPION No. 66
THERAPION No. 67
THERAPION No. 68
THERAPION No. 69
THERAPION No. 70
THERAPION No. 71
THERAPION No. 72
THERAPION No. 73
THERAPION No. 74
THERAPION No. 75
THERAPION No. 76
THERAPION No. 77
THERAPION No. 78
THERAPION No. 79
THERAPION No. 80
THERAPION No. 81
THERAPION No. 82
THERAPION No. 83
THERAPION No. 84
THERAPION No. 85
THERAPION No. 86
THERAPION No. 87
THERAPION No. 88
THERAPION No. 89
THERAPION No. 90
THERAPION No. 91
THERAPION No. 92
THERAPION No. 93
THERAPION No. 94
THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

respect for vested interests, but I have little regard for assumed rights. But when rights of even the most nebulous kind are likely to be affected by legislation it is the usual practice in this Colony to give those concerned an opportunity of making representations, and this has been done in the present instance. Representations have been received and I propose to deal with them.

The principal objection to the enforcement of payment in cash in hotel bars by persons other than residents is that it will cause a reduction in the takings, or, as it is put in some cases, "needless pennywise loss." Now this statement involves two assumptions, one that persons who have been in the habit of taking their drinks between meals at a certain bar will cease to do so if they have to pay cash for them, and secondly that if this result does follow on the passing of this bill, that the licensee of the bar will be deprived of money to which he is entitled. I think there is also a suggestion that the liquor will still be consumed, but in places where this legislation will not be in force. It is possible that there may be a temporary diminution in bar receipts, but the Government would not view such a result as a valid objection to the bill in view of the public benefit to be derived from it.

A second objection, that has been put forward is that the cumbersome nature of the local coinage makes it improbable that the public will spend much ready cash in places where they are not allowed to sign checks. The reference is apparently to the silver dollar, but it is unlikely that that coin will be used much in future for ordinary small retail transactions. The issue of one dollar notes has recently been doubled and the purchaser of casual and promiscuous drinks will, I am convinced, soon drop into the habit of keeping a few of these notes in his pocket. For it must be remembered that the section of the public who will be affected by this bill is a comparatively small one.

Another objection brought against the bill is that it presents a little loss incurred under the old system, that it has in fact worked well and is a great convenience both to the licensee and his customers. If we were attacking the old system generally, I think this objection would have great force. To attempt to prohibit entirely the acceptance of cheques in hotels (and we have only hotels to deal with) would in my opinion be merely vexatious, but it is a very different matter in the case of this bill. Even if there are licensed premises where there is practically no loss on such cheques that is not a reason for not legislating. Some licensed premises incur very large losses on account of cheques. I do not think it is generally known what these losses are. I have here a bag containing cheques amounting to about \$3,000 all signed at one hotel and practically irretrievable. Section 21 of the principal Ordinance prohibits the pledging of property in payment of liquor, but I confess that I can see little difference between handing one's coat across the bar and drinking its value, and pledging one's credit in return for liquor by means of cheques, which there is no intention of redeeming.

A further objection that has been put forward is that the staff will have to be increased in order to check the money received, and that higher salaries will have to be paid to all servants employed in the hotel, who under the provisions of the bill would be in the position of receiving cash payments. The only deduction I can make from this objection is that in the bars referred to no money has hitherto been taken, and that is of course not the case. Under the bill more cash will be received than hitherto, but at the same time the employer who has been in the habit of receiving cash in some cases and cheques in others will be freed from what must be occasionally the perplexing problem of whether to accept or refuse a cheque. Even in the case of a well-known customer whose credit has never been questioned an unfortunate crisis may alter the position, and while his cheques may continue to be cashed, the bill will relieve the licensee of the unpleasant task of informing his customer that his cheques are no longer acceptable. Backed by this law he will have the same reply to all and there will be no invidious distinctions. All licensed premises will be on the same footing, and there will be no temptation for a licensee to give credit where he is in doubt in order to prevent a customer going elsewhere. This is one of the chief reasons why in my opinion this bill should be welcomed by those whom it will chiefly affect.

Another representation that has been made is that as cheques have been taken for a great number of years no change is either necessary or desirable. I cannot think this a sound argument. It is one that might be used to bolster up practically every abuse which has ever existed. I think that in Hongkong we are rather proud of being well up to date in most things. Reform is in the air we breathe, but apparently not in the cheques we drink. In regard to the system of cheques we are sadly behind the rest of the world. We practically go back to the old village inn where the inhabitants had their score chalked up on the tap-room door. I suppose the reason which would be pleaded is "Olo Custom." "Olo custom" has often much to recommend it as being based to a great extent on common-sense, but it also sometimes gives its tacit consent to undesirable things, and some more demoralising to my mind than the supply of liquor to the public in return for scraps of paper, for that, as I have given tangible proof, is what these cheques often are.

Lastly, a fear has been expressed that the penal provisions in the bill will place the licensee in jeopardy though no fault of his, but it is right that I should point out that since this objection was made the Clause in the bill which exception was taken has been omitted. Unless there is a deliberate attempt to evade the law no possible danger can arise, as the onus of proving that the purchaser of liquor in a bar, lounge, kiosk, buffet or paragon is a guest in an hotel will be on such purchaser. Cash will always be demanded where the bar attendant is in any doubt, and the purchaser

will have to give the number of his room or furnish some other evidence that he resides in the hotel. The objection to a clause in the bill as published was a valid one, but the omission of the clause has removed the objection.

The bill is designed to bring the method of retailing liquor in public bars in Hongkong into line with that in force in every civilized country in the world. It is every civilized country in the world who may not make a single person sober who is by nature a drunkard, but it may restrict the number of casual drinks which a person is in the habit of taking between meals. It will also, I hope, have the effect of preventing such cases as have come to the notice of the Government, where persons addicted to drinking to excess, with no money but an abundant thirst, have been able to obtain liquor in return for cheques at licensed premises in Hongkong, with the result that they have lost their friends and their self-respect, their positions have had to pay the bills, and the persons concerned have had to be sent away from the Colony at their own expense. The evil is notorious. You cannot deal with the selling of liquor to the public as you would with the selling of biscuits. The civilized world has found this out, as I have already remarked, and taken measures accordingly. The consumption of liquor with meals is an entirely innocuous and common practice, and if it suits the management of licensed premises to allow credit for liquor sold in such circumstances it is no concern of the Government, but where the privilege of selling liquor by retail to the public for consumption at all hours and in all circumstances is conceded it is both reasonable and right that payment in cash should be insisted on. In a law of general application it is impossible to distinguish between one person and another. The bill removes an obvious flaw in the principal Ordinance, and as I have endeavored to point out, while putting a stop to a system liable to grave abuse, inflicts no practical inconvenience or hardship.

I have little more to add. We have been asked for the reasons why this bill has been introduced as well as for the objects, and I have given them, but if we had been asked for the reasons why such a bill had not been introduced years ago I personally would not have been ready with a satisfactory answer except, perhaps, the unimpaired "olo custom." However, the omission has at last been rectified and I make bold to say that there is not a single manager of licensed premises in this Colony who will not welcome the change brought about by this law. I go further, and I say that there is not a single director of any hotel in the Colony which possesses a publican's license who does not in his heart know that this bill will really serve a useful purpose, and that the possible loss—the very temporary diminution in the receipts—which may be caused will be more than counterbalanced by the improvement in the general morale and self-respect of those who make use of his premises. I beg to second the motion.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.—Sir, I rise to oppose the second reading of this Bill. We have all heard what has been said by my hon. friend the Colonial Secretary and have been duly impressed by the production of the bag of cheques, which for all we know might represent 50 years' salaries. Although he has done his best to evade the point, it seems to me there can be no question that the real object of this Bill is to restrict the drinking of alcoholic liquor in the Colony, and the reason for it is that the Government are of opinion that there is excessive drinking in the public bars, which I think number about seven. I do not claim to be an expert in this matter or an *abhin* of the bars, but from all I can gather I do not think the evil is in any way sufficiently serious to warrant legislation, nor do I think, if it were, that this Bill would achieve the object in view. It would merely drive those black sheep who don't like paying cash to some of the clubs, where they can conceivably get more comfortably intoxicated than they could ever hope to do at a public house. I am a proprietor of which I have the license to think of. My always my friend the Colonial Secretary has spoken of reform. Well, Sir, without unduly whitewashing the Colony, I fancy it is admitted that from being in the old days one of the wettest spots in the Far East, we have deservedly earned the reputation of being one of the driest. If we have accomplished that, Sir, without legislation it is not necessary to leave us alone rather to introduce a veritable pin-prick like this bill. Owing to our currency, its various denominations, the germ-laden condition of a good deal of it, and the very great difficulty and expense entailed in supervising the collection of actual cash, the cheques system is a convenience to 99 per cent. of the European population, although it may be a curse to the remaining 1 per cent. In the interests of high finance, I may say the 99 per cent. should suffer inconvenience, but I fear there would be strenuous objection on their part. Besides, Sir, it seems to me, if the Government really think interference is undermining the constitution of the Colony, the straightforward way of tackling the problem would be by partial or total prohibition of the import of alcoholic liquors, when Government revenues would suffer along with those of the public who rely on a little merriment in our somewhat overbearing climate. The practice which in the past more than any other was responsible for some of our young men taking the wrong turning was the system in vogue with the various firms of allowing their employees to run up accounts with their comrades. This has been stopped with excellent results. I can hardly credit the side show of the place of those companies taking the place of those companies, and if they do, that is their affair and they will suffer for it. During your regime, Sir, I maintain that you have done the maximum that any Governor could do in the interests of sobriety. You have pushed on the improvement of the roads; you have taken a deep interest in and greatly facilitated the making of our golf course at Fanling; in fact you have done everything to widen the scope of healthy outdoor exercise and do away with that cooped-up feeling, which in the past must have been a great incentive to intemperance. Don't belittle it now, Sir, with this poor impotent little Bill.

H.E. (the Governor).—The object of the Bill is not to stop drinking. The Colonial Secretary never said a word about that.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.—I grant you it is a measure which is in force at home, but you know, Sir, as well as I do, the reasons for it at home, and that they do not exist in this Colony.

Hon. Mr. H. POLLOCK.—I am opposed to this Bill, and with reference to the reasons for the Bill, Sir, I certainly understand the Colonial Secretary to make some remarks on the question of promiscuous drinking. I do not see how his words could be interpreted in any other sense than that the Bill would tend to lessen drinking. But now, Sir, I understand he wishes to disclaim that point, and I think it is well to point out that with regard to the question of the reasons for this Bill, I would point out that in the statement of "Objects and Reasons," where we should naturally look for those reasons, the reasons are conspicuously absent. I would also point out, Sir, that that is a very grave and serious omission. Unofficial members ought not to be allowed to wait for the second reading of the Bill before the Government discloses its reasons. It is not much good, Sir, publishing the Bill for some time previously in the *Gazette* merely stating the objects aimed at—because any competent lawyer can more or less see the objects aimed at—and leaving out all mention of the reasons aimed at. Of course, for every Bill that exists in a country, there should be good and sufficient reasons. I think every member of this Council will admit that, speaking broadly, and generally, it is obviously undesirable to multiply classes of offence for which men can be hauled up before a Police Magistrate and fined, and it is particularly undesirable in regard to a matter like this, which affects strangers coming within our gates who, whatever may be thought of residents of this Colony, cannot be expected reasonably to be acquainted with the laws of this Colony. And yet, Sir, what do we find? We find that under Clause 5 of this Bill it is positively and solemnly proposed that every buyer, who does anything wrong, or anything known to be wrong, should be punished, but that a buyer should be punished because a seller does something wrong. Clause 5 reads, "Every person to whom any liquor is supplied in contravention of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance." If a seller supplies liquor contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, the fault of the seller is, by an extraordinary *tour de force*, transferred to the shoulders of the possibly innocent buyer coming into the Colony in ignorance of its peculiar law. It is a peculiar law, for it is proposed by Clause 5 of the Bill that a stranger within our gates, assuming that the hotel boy mistakes him and we know that very often there are cases of two people being like one another—for a resident of the hotel and does not ask him for cash—then, Sir, not only is the seller liable but the buyer also is liable to get "run in." If the seller commits an offence then the buyer has to be run in and will also be guilty of an offence. In other words, if a commits a crime then B shall also be deemed to have committed the same crime. Well, Sir, I understand that the Colonial Secretary does not now wish to raise any point concerning with an attempt to restrict the sale of liquors, and, therefore, it all boils down to that wonderful and very nice brown bag which he produced just now full, apparently, of rather musty-looking cheques from which it would appear that one hotel has suffered considerable loss. The Colonial Secretary now bases his plea on the question of protecting the hotel-keeper.

Well, Sir, I think that one can safely assume that that particular hotel is one of the two leading hotels in the City of Victoria, for the reason that I am able to read to the Council, and certainly shall do so, letters of protest from the two largest hotels in the City—the Hongkong Hotel and the King Edward Hotel. These hotels certainly do not view this Bill as a boon; they regard it from a quite contrary point of view. I do not pretend to understand hotel-keeping myself, but I presume that these letters, which are written, no doubt, after conference with the managers of the hotels, represent correctly the views of these managers, and I presume that these hotel managers, being in charge of these two big hotels, may be taken as reasonably competent judges of how hotel business should be carried on and what is convenient or inconvenient in carrying on such business. Before reading the letters I should make a remark in answer to what the Colonial Secretary said about the directors of hotels. I have spoken to two of the directors of the Hongkong Hotel, and if they felt in their hearts as the Colonial Secretary supposed all I can say is that what they said to me, and the clear and definite views they gave me personally, are absolutely at variance with their supposed representation of the Colonial Secretary. They were convinced in their hearts, if we must repeat the words of the Colonial Secretary, that this Bill is not a good measure, otherwise I cannot suppose these directors would have spoken to me on the subject, as they would have been simply wasting their time.

The Colonial Secretary.—They spoke to me in exactly the same way.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK.—Well now, Sir, with regard to the Hongkong Hotel, I will read their letter, or rather the letter which was written on their behalf by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, their solicitors, on the 27th of last month, with reference to this Bill. I think it is necessary to read the letter because, with all due deference, I think the Colonial Secretary has given us rather a travesty of their views. (Mr. Pollock then read the letter.)

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK.—There, Sir, with 50 years' experience they say the system has worked well. They do not seem to be oppressed with a bagful of cheques or anything of that sort. I think Clause 10 of the letter quite sufficiently answers the contention put forward by the Colonial Secretary that apparently some of those people are very much afraid that their takings will be diminished. That letter was addressed to the Colonial Secretary. It was a letter, Sir, very fairly and very properly and courteously expressed, and one would have thought that it would have met with an equally courteous reply. The letter was sent on the 22nd of September and the reply to

it is dated 10th October, that is, yesterday.

The reply is as follows:—
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong,
10th October, 1917.

GENTLEMEN, With reference to your letter of the 27th September, 1917, on the subject of the proposed Bill to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance of 1911, I am directed to inform you that a full explanation of the Bill will be given in the Legislative Council on Thursday, the 11th October, and that the Government is not prepared to withdraw the Bill. I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) CLAUDE SEVERN
(Colonial Secretary).

Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon &

Harston, Hongkong.

In other words, Sir, the reasonable statement pointing out that absolutely no justification on the face of things has been shown for this measure in the "Objects and Reasons" is met by the curt statement just at the last moment, at the eleventh hour, "You will be told what you will be told about the Bill." Apparently the only thing full about the explanation promised is the brown bag which we have seen and which appears to be full of cheques.

In conclusion the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK said:—I think it is quite clear that no sufficient cause has been made out for this Bill. I put it quite plainly, and, adopting the language of my own profession, if one were addressing a jury one would say: "Gentlemen of the jury, we ask you upon the evidence to say that the case for this Bill has not been made out."

Hon. Mr. R. G. SHEWAN.—I did not mean to speak on this Bill at all, because I considered it a very harmless little Bill. I certainly did not expect such floods of eloquence as have been poured forth. The Hon. Mr. Pollock has told us that these two European hotels have hired solicitors to speak for them, and it is a very bad case when you have to go to solicitors to find arguments against any particular question.

H.E. (the Governor).—Do you remember a case—a very amusing case at the Police Court—where two Chinese were had up for some offence. One hired a solicitor and one did not. The magistrate fined the man without a solicitor \$10 and the man with a solicitor \$100. The argument apparently was that the man who could afford to pay a solicitor could afford to pay the bigger fine. I beg your pardon for interrupting you, but this case was brought to my mind by your remarks.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN.—I won't go into all the arguments, but will take one or two. I cannot compare myself with the Hon. Mr. Dodwell and the Hon. Mr. Pollock in most things, but of one thing I know as much as they do, and that is the question of drinking in bars. (Laughter.) I have been longer in the Colony for one thing and I know this—that the argument that men will leave the hotels and go to the clubs for drink as suggested is all nonsense. The men who frequent the bars of hotels are not the men who belong to the clubs at all. The hotels will not lose. One director said to me that in his opinion the Bill would not make any earthly difference. The Hon. Mr. Pollock's argument regarding strangers—that they would come here and be put to inconvenience because their cheques will not be taken—was simply grotesque. Where in the world, except out here, would anyone tender a cheque in any bar? I should like to see the face of a bar-tender in Aberdeen or Glasgow if a man offered to sign a cheque for his drink. The people who put forward such ridiculous arguments are merely wasting our time, and I have heard murmurs about the way we have been kept from our own business this afternoon. It has been a storm in a teacup.

H.E. (the Governor).—This matter is really a very simple one. We are dealing with the law under which persons are licensed for the retail sale of intoxicating liquors. That is a very remunerative permission given by the Government, and is one of full responsibility. The permission is only given under an annual license. This Bill is brought forward for a very simple object and to achieve that object is the reason of the Bill. That is why it was not thought necessary to elaborate the point in the "Objects and Reasons." The object is to prohibit for sale, except for cash, intoxicating liquors. We are not accustomed, nor are we required, to set out all the arguments we are going to produce. We did not embark upon this legislation with any grand, motherly or grandfatherly object of restricting the consumption of alcoholic liquors, but our attention has been drawn to very serious irregularities under the existing law. The honourable member who represents the Justice of the Peace seems to have overlooked entirely all the instances except one which the Colonial Secretary gave of irregularity. The Colonial Secretary referred to the case of an individual in this Colony who went round drinking far more than was good for him. If he had had to pay cash he could not have injured his health in the way he did. He absolutely broke down. His friends had to pay his cheques, and a paternal Government had to ship him out of the Colony. Why should we be called upon to pay a man's passage out of the Colony because he drinks himself into delirium tremens and at the bars of the few hotels there are here? It is not the first case we have had, but it is the most recent, and it was a case which attracted our attention to a flaw in the law. Then we had the case of this bagful of cheques. I do not mind letting you know where we got them. They came from the North Point Hotel, and the \$3,000 of debts were incurred within a period of six months. The Captain Superintendent of Police has informed me since the debate began that the King Edward Hotel, about two years ago, allowed him to have cheques for the sum of \$2,400 incurred during the stay of one ship in this port by the members of the crew. The Liquor Ordinance lays down that no person shall take or receive in payment of any intoxicating liquor for consumption on or at any licensed premises any article except money. That is the same provision as exists in the Home Act. It is got round here by this pernicious cheques system, and although the cheques system is not against the letter of the law

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A BROKEN-HEARTED LOVED.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with attempting to commit suicide by drowning on Wednesday.

Defendant, who was rescued by some coolies who were on Blake Pier, said he had lost his sweetheart and did not care to go back home without her.

The magistrate warned him not to repeat his rash act and bound him over in a personal bond of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

AN UNFORTUNATE ADMISSION.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with attempting to steal the railings just opposite the Sisters' Quarters at the Government Civil Hospital.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that they had no evidence to show defendant was trying to steal the railings. He was only seen shaking the rails when arrested. There had been previous thefts, and, in all, 50 rails had been stolen during last month.

Defendant admitted having stolen a rail on the 1st inst., and for this offence he was sentenced to 3 months' hard labour.

RELIEVED OF GOLD BANGLES BUT NOT OF PAIN.

An unemployed Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with the theft of a pair of gold bangles, valued at \$195, from a Chinese woman at Holland Street.

Complainant stated that on May 7th, 1915, defendant came to see her when she was unwell, and gave her some medicine which, he stated, would cure her. The effect, however, was to render her unconscious. When she recovered consciousness, the defendant and her gold bangles had both disappeared. That was two years ago. On Wednesday night, a friend of hers saw the defendant in the street and, remembering the theft, seized him and handed him to a policeman.

Defendant told the magistrate an involved tale of a conspiracy between him and complainant's friend to rob complainant.

A remand was ordered for further inquiries to be made.

DISCHARGED.

The case was resumed in which a Chinese clerk in charge of the Peak office of the Dairy Farm was charged with stealing 10 lbs. of butter.

Mr. Haywood appeared for the defence.

A Chinese constable deposed that he stopped defendant as he was coming down the Battery Path with a parcel containing butter under his arm. Defendant told him he was taking it to a run in a confectionery shop. Witness accompanied the defendant, but when they reached the shop the man was not there. Witness accordingly arrested defendant.

Questioned by Mr. Haywood, witness admitted that he had received no report from the Dairy Farm about loss of butter.

Mr. Jack stated that defendant had been in the employment of the Company for six years and had been in sole charge of their Peak branch. Defendant had always borne a good character, and his book was in order. Their stock at the Peak had to be checked every evening, and discrepancies were sure to be found out if there was anything irregular in the accounts. The defendant was discharged.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Hongkong Civil Service C.C. in their home match at 2 p.m. to-morrow:—

Hon. Mr. C. Severn (Capt.), E. W. Hamilton, R. C. Wickett, D. M. Goodall, F. W. Wood, T. McCormack, R. E. O. Bird, B. W. Bradbury, W. H. Dixon, W. H. Edmunds and P. T. Lumley.

It is certainly against the principle of it. It was never intended that people should get credit for as much drink as they liked and pay for it, or not pay for it, as they were able. As to Mr. Shewan's remarks, they remind me of the last night I spent in England at the Liverpool Street hotel. The bill next morning was something over £10 for my night's entertainment. I tendered a cheque and I was somewhat astonished when the people in the office said they could not receive any cheques. I gave them my card and told them I was the Governor of Hongkong and referred them to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which I thought would be quite good enough. It was not good enough, and, at great inconvenience, had to go to the bank to draw money to pay the hotel bill. I think the reasonable provisions of this Ordinance will not do the least harm to the hotel-keepers who have the privilege of selling liquor over the bar by retail. I feel convinced that in the end they will redound to their own benefit. Therefore I ask you to pass this Bill. You have heard from one of our oldest residents that he himself regarded it as reasonable. I think that ought to carry great weight in this Council.

The motion was then put and carried, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Council resuming, The Attorney-General moved the third reading of the Bill as amended. The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time, and passed. Owing to lack of space the report of the Council meeting has had to be curtailed.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large cargo on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKENALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

17 to 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NEWCHWANG	"SINGAN"	On 12th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 13th Oct., 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 14th Oct., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 16th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANFUNG"	On 18th Oct., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 36

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIBONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	... TUESDAY, 18th Oct., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	... FRIDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, & C.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transitment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETHEHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is temporarily suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GOSNOLD & DODD at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon.)
Kobe, YOKKAICHI, and Capt. Uguu 15.150
YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI and KOBE { SAKI MARU (SATURDAY, 20th Oct., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Yoshizawa 12,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE { KAGA MARU (MONDAY, 22nd Oct., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Komatsubara 12,500
YOKOHAMA { KATORI MARU (SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Kato 21,000
KASHIMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Tomura 21,000

KOBE { YOKOHAMA MARU (SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.)
Capt. Tama 12,500

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

"TELEPHONE Nos. 222 and 223."

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Kobe, Manager)

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	8,000	FRI., 7th Dec.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,000 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent.
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent.
Queen's Building

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC).

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports sailing at Manila, Sandakan, and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	... SUNDAY, 14th Oct., at Noon.
"YOSHIO MARU"	... MONDAY, 15th Oct., at 9 A.M.
"SOSHI MARU"	... FRIDAY, 19th Oct., at 10 A.M.
"KAJU MARU"	... SUNDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

IT TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Tai Po	7.30 A.M.	—
Cheung Chow	7.30 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	1.30 P.M.	—
Santa Shau	—	—
Canton, Samahui and Wuchow	1.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macau	1.30 P.M.	—
Kowloon	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samui	5.00 P.M.	—
Shanghai	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Shuangwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macau	7.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Canton	1.30 P.M.	—
Tai Po, Tai O	9.30 P.M.	—
Shataukok	9.30 P.M.	—
Kowloon	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau	5.00 P.M.	—
Shanghai	10.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 11TH OCTOBER, 1917.

STOCKS	PAID UP VALUE	OFFICIAL QUOTATION (10.00 A.M.)	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$6.40, buyers	\$23 1/2 int. a/c 1917	
INSURANCE.				
Canton	\$50	\$3.20	\$25 for 1916	
China Fire	\$50	\$3.20	\$25 for 1916	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$3.20	\$25 for 1916	
North China	\$100	\$7.80, buyers	\$25 for 1916	
Union	\$50	\$3.20, buyers	\$25 for 1916	
Yangtze	\$50	\$3.20, buyers	\$25 for 1916	
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$7.30, buyers	\$10 for year ending 30/6/17	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$1.75, buyers	\$1.25 for 1916	
Indo-China Pref.	\$25	\$2.50, buyers	\$2.50 for 1916	
Do. Def.	\$25	\$2.50, buyers	\$2.50 for 1916	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$2.20, buyers	\$2.20 for 1916	
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$82	\$12 for 1916	
Malayan Sugars	\$50	\$29, sellers	\$5 for 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$86, sales	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$117, sales	\$5 and bonus of \$6 for 1916	
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 100	Ts. 72	Ts. 74 for year ending 30/4/16	
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$88, buyers	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$40, buyers	\$3 for 1916	
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$88	\$3 1/2 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$115	\$5.25 for 1916	
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$6, sellers	\$0.25 for 1916	
Kowloon Land	\$50	\$85	\$2 for 1916	
West Point	\$50	\$85	\$3 int. account 1917	
OLS.				
Langkats	G10	Ts. 14	Ts. 1 for year ending 31/10/16	
Shells	\$1	107/5	2/ int. account 1916	
Ural Caspian	\$1	30/-	9/ for 1916/16	
Mining.				
Kailash	\$1	40/-, buyers	1/ int. act. year ending 30/6/17	
Rainbow	\$1	\$2, sellers	None since 1910	
Tronch	\$1	25/-	4/ int. account 1916	
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Ts. 50	T. 160, buy.	Ts. 9 for year ending 31/10/16	
Xang Yik	Ts. 10	T. 15, buy.	T. 0.90 for year ending 30/11/16	
Oriental C. S. Co. Ltd.	Ts. 50	T. 40	Ts. 6 for 1916	
Shanghai	Ts. 50	T. 114, buy.	Ts. 6 for year ending 30/8/16	
Yangtzepoo	Ts. 5	T. 64, buy.	NH for 1916	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$13	\$6 1/2	60 cents for 1916	
China Lights	\$5	\$4.10, buyers	None since 1906	
China Provident	\$10	\$7, sellers	70 cents for 1916	
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$2, buyers	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16	
Green Island Cement	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2, sales	\$0 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$48	\$3 for year ending 28/2/17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$149	\$2 int. a/c 1917	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$23, buyers	\$1 int. a/c 1917	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10	\$1 for year ending 31/5/17	
Hongkong Trams	\$5	\$6, buyers	92 int. a/c 1917	
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$3, sellers	72 for year ending 30/4/17	
Do. New	\$1	\$3, buyers	35 cents for year ending 31/5/17	
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$3, buyers	\$1.25 for 1916	
Union Waterboats	\$7	\$13	70 cents for 1916	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$5, sellers	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$5, sellers		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE	YEAR ENDS	LATEST QUOTATION	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR	INT. DIV. TO DATE
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$4.50	85 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$1	Jan.	\$12.40	25 p. c.	—
Glencely	\$1	Oct.	\$2.50	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	\$1	April	\$4.20	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	\$1	June	\$9.25	40 p. c.	25 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$3.10	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.60 x.d.	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	\$1	Dec.	\$4.80	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandcroft	\$1	Jan.	\$4.60	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapih	\$1	Dec.	\$23.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London	\$10		2/8		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 11th

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/9 1/2
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	2/9 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/10 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/10 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	38 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	40 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	66 1/2
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private 30 days' sight	158 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand—Pence	132
ON MANILA.	
On demand—Pence	117 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	155 1/2
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	4 1/2 p.m. t.
ON HAITHONG.	
On demand	4 1/2 p.m. t.
ON SAIGON.	
On demand	56 1/2
ON BANGKOK.	
On demand	56 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 7.10 a.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$47 0/3
BAR SILVER per oz.	45 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong ... 20 cents, pieces...	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10	\$0.10
Canton ... 10	\$0.10
Canton ... 10	\$0.00 Discount

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

8.15 p.m.—Fantasies at the Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.

Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half Yearly Meeting.

Thursday, 18th Oct.—

"Our Day,"
a.m.—Collection for Lady May's Rose Fund.
3 p.m.—Great Drawing of War Bonds at the Murray Parade Ground.
9 p.m.—Fete at the Public Gardens.

Saturday, 20th Oct.—

11.30 a.m.—China Light and Power Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Wednesday, 31st Oct.—
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs,

Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (4 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot,
of Directors: A. J. Fernand.
General Manager: A. J. Fernand.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,
HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings,
5, Charter Road. Tel. No. 2323.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. (635)

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. (10)

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May 1917. (14)

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$30,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODD—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. F. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. (9)

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 502,500

Reserve Fund ... 600,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Branches:—Karachi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINSEI).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... 17,500,000

Reserve Funds ... 5,300,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Ako, Giran, Kagi, Karmen, Kailung, Marung, Pihai, Shin, Shiki, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiangsu, Shanghai, Swatow, Others—Hongkong, London, Singapore, Siam, Bangkok & New York.

LONDON BANKERS: Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australasia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917. (600)

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.